

May; suggesting the creation of a
commission, as he had in

SPECIAL NOTICES-

INTRODUCING INSTANTANEOUS COLORING— colors silks, satins, velvets, ribbons, etc.; color washes, dyes, etc. Price per ounce: 100 per cent. profit; one agent wanted \$25 in six months; no stock to carry. Call it would you like? Write to: **BURTON & PORT DODGE**, Iowa. 27

WANTED-AGENTS—
Good pay; splendid opening for "reliable" men; good connection to "permanent" workmen who can furnish reference; experience not necessary. Call or write to: **Brooklyn Building and Loan Assoc.**

WANTED-AGENTS TO SELL THE "NATIVE"— Check Protectors' retails now \$5; big territory; sample outfit furnished responsible parties; introducers of course receive royalties for each sale. Upon application. **SAMUEL NAFEW CO., Newmeyer building, New York.** 21

WANTED- AGENTS FOR CIGARETTES— Introduce a new variety of cigarettes for \$18 and \$2 snap-shot expenses; greatest commission ever offered; no salary; \$6 per \$100 sale; no experience necessary. For forms and samples address **AIKEN-GLEASON, X-15, Los Angeles.**

WANTED-MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK for us day or evening at their homes; pleasant work; no canvassing; experienced persons; we pay salary; make money stamp for particulars. **STANDISH, 109 E. CO. ST., NEW YORK.**

WANTED-MUST HAVE AGENTS AT ONCE— sell sash locks and door holders; same as kash lock free for 26 stamp; immense; no salary was paid; no canvassing; no experience; write quick. Address **BROADHART & CO., 30, Philadelphia.**

WANTED-AGENTS EVERY TOWN;—rand-new goods; sell at night; no experience required; liberal terms; write for information. **MURPHY, 100 W. 14TH ST., NEW YORK.**

WANTED- AGENTS FOR THE LITTLE PITT— The Little Pitt is a new movie made; retails at 50¢ **SINCLAIR & CO., 609 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.** 27

WANTED- AGENTS— ad- vertising specialties, \$100 monthly; customers get \$5 outfit free. **R. SIMS & CO., Birmingham.**

WANTED-13 CANVASSERS IMMEDIATELY—on exceptional proposition; Al men of ex-

CHURCH NOTICES

the city. Address F, box 95, TIMES
27

WANTED—SECOND-HAND 2, 1½, 1 and
-inch iron pipe; state quantity, qual-
ity and price. Address G, box 70, TIMES OF-
27

WANTED—AGENTS WITH CONVEYANCE
to solicit subscriptions for Farmers'
weekly. DILLINGHAM'S, 206 New High
27

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL AN ARTICLE
to merchants. Call Monday between 9
and 12 a.m. at ROOM 14, 236½ S. Spring
27

WANTED—2 GOOD CANVASSERS AND 1
collector. THE SINGER MFG. CO., 216 S.
Broadway. 27

WANTED
Partners.

WANTED—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY. FULL
management of a business with a small
capital, \$500 required; must be live, ener-
getic business man; fullest investigation
desired. Address F, box 98, TIMES OF-
27

WANTED—PARTNERSHIP: A GOOD OP-
portunity for a first-class butcher with a
small capital to start a business with a man
having a complete set of fixtures. Address
F, box 46, TIMES OFFICE. 27

WANTED—AN ACCOUNT OF OTHER BUSI-
nesses for \$100, you can get into an estab-
lished business paying \$100 per month;
thorough investigation asked. Address G, box
27

WANTED—IF YOU HAVE \$600 and your
time to spare, you can secure an interest in
a business that will net you \$250 a month.
Address F, box 77, TIMES OFFICE. 27

WANTED—PARTNER WITH \$5000 READY
capital; fine business; must be a good busi-
ness man. Address F, box 138, W.
Fourth st. 27

FOR SALE—M. L. SAMSON & CO., 128 W.
Fourth st. 27

FOR SALE—INTEREST IN REAL ES-
27

tures at Blavatsky Hall, 525
at 11 a.m., "The Power of F
A. Gibbons, at 7:45 p.m., "T

box 63, TIMES OFFICE. 28

WANTED—PARTNER IN PIE BAKERY; man to attend to the wagon. Address G. H. TIMES OFFICE. 27

WANTED—PARTNER MONDAY. REAL ESTATE; big money. Established 1883. Res 2745 S. D. ST. TIMES OFFICE. 27

WANTED—PARTNER IN MANUFACTURING business, in full operation. Address H. box 12, TIMES OFFICE. 27

WANTED—FOR CASH, A GOOD ROAD medium sized horse. Address box 40, SANTA MONICA. 27

WANTED—PARTNER TO HELP PERFECT patent; good fortune in it. Address F. box 27, TIMES OFFICE. 27

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS LADY to go East; cash \$200. Address V. box 80, TIMES OFFICE. 27

WANTED

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—
DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU?
"John had—Jane said—both fight—
Sinner—who—
Recourse—divorce."
Main. springs, 50c; watches cleaned, 75c;
crystals, 10c; small and large clocks cleaned,
35c and 75c. "THE ONLY PATTON,"
27 214 S. Broadway.

WANTED—REALTY AND INSURANCE
Solicitor wants party to join him in leasing
suite of rooms in centrally-located block.
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WANTED—TO SELL A 3-ROOM COTTAGE
on lot 47, Redondo Beach, price \$100; in-
quire at lot 47, or 748 San Julian st., Los
Angeles. E. M. MERRIFIELD. 27

WANTED—PARTY TO JOIN ADVERTISER
wants to use a carload of household goods
to ship East. Call at 315 CURRIER

THE NEW CHRISTIAN
(Swedenborgian.) 450 E. T

16. TIMES OFFICE. 37

WANTED-TO TAKE CARE OF SOME
one's home that is going away for the sum-
mer. Address H. H. H. 27

20. TIMES OFFICE. 27

WANTED-WATCHES TO CLEAN AT 50
cents; main springs at 25 cents; warranted
for one year. M. O. DOLSON, 357 E. 27

WANTED-LIGHT SURREY OR CANOPY-
top spring wagon with seat, elliptic
springs. Address F. box 24, TIMES OF-
FICE. 27

WANTED-SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITER;
also type-writing desk. FRANK B. HAR-
BEKT, removed; new office 317 West
Hudson. 27

WANTED-COLLECTIONS, ADJUSTMENTS
of all debts and house rents. NITTINGER
& LANE. 123 1/2 Spring St. Tel. 1013. 27

WANTED-TO HIRE A SURREY AND
harness, for single horse for a month. Ad-
dress G. box 18, TIMES OFFICE. 27

WANTED-BUILDER TO ERECT HOUSE
in exchange for valuable city lot close to
Central Station. 743 BROADWAY. 27

WANTED-A GOOD STAMP COLLECTION
or stamps from old correspondence. Address
J. M. 27

WANTED-TO TRADE GOOD HORSE FOR
plumbing or for sewer work. GEORGE A.
SMITH, 1235 E. Ninth st. 27

WANTED-ROOM-MATE. A CHRISTIAN
man, well respectable. Address G. box 26,
TIMES OFFICE. 27

WANTED-WILL STORE AN UPRIGHT
piano and guarantee best of care. 1421
St. 27

WANTED-GOD SURREY OR JUMP-SEAT
for cash. Address M. 2212 SHERIDAN ST. 27

WANTED-DELLINOUGH TAX LIST FOR
1897, published in Evening Express June 28.
27

call
27
stylish turnout can get po
house to sell well-known li
earn \$3 to \$5 per day. Ad

WANTED—BY YOUNG AMERICAN, NICE
room and board with French family; refer-
ences if required. Answer, giving name
and location. Address G, box 55, TIMES
OFFICE. 27

Away won. Mont d'Or second, Varu third; time 1:11.
 Mile and one-sixteenth: Ferrier won.

Five and a half furlongs: Will
Warrior won. Glorion second. Cor

merce third; time 1:10.
Six furlongs: Dolando won, Zanon second, Gotham third; time 1:15 2-5.
Steeplechase, short course: Max Chan won, Latitude second, Tux third; time 4:29.

CORONATION CUP.
LONDON, June 26.—At the Kempton Park first summer meeting today the Lorillard-Bereford stable's three-year-old brown gelding, Sandia, took third in the race for the Coronation Cup. My Lord's Victor Wild beat first, and J. Ryan's Chasseur second. This race is a handicap of 1000 sovereiens for three-year-olds and upward.

Details of the Celebration Arranged by the Committee.

The Fourth of July Committee have very nearly completed the details of the street demonstration and the musical and literary programme.

The parade will not be as extensive as in some years in the recent past, but will be fully up to the standard as regards excellence. No expense has been spared to make the various special features first-class in every respect and the

The National Guard features will partake of a military contest for excellence in drill and marching, the committee having donated \$150 in prizes to be contested for by the various companies of the National Guard in this military district.

One of the features of more than usual interest will be the Third Regiment, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, consisting of companies from Pasadena, Los Angeles and Santa Monica. San Pedro will send up a float.

under command of Secretary Hansel. The sailors will wear their regular uniform, and will be given a prominent position in the line. The Board of Commissioners has instructed Chief Moore to turn out the fire companies in the city in a movement on foot to give the old-time firemen a chance to show the difference between the volunteer department so dear to the hearts of the pioneers and the new and up-to-date paid fire service. The old hose cart and original steam engine which were the pride of Los Angeles in the early days, will

George P. McLain, the original engineer, will stand on the ash screen, in pioneer days, while Assistant Chief Ed Smith will fill the driver's seat. The original engineer is now a member of the Fire Commission, and Driver Smith of the old days is now Assistant Chief of the department.

The Young America Division will be under command of S. Wetherhalt, and will be at headquarters Wednesday, June 30, to receive and enroll the names of the patriotic boys of Los Angeles, who will form this feature.

The musical and literary program will be completed and made public the same time. Simpson Taberna will be open at literary and musical elaborate patriotic and musical programmes will be rendered by the best oratorical and musical talent procurable in this State. During the closing week the committee will meet

open session every evening, and general public is invited to take part in the work of securing a fitting celebration.

POMONA.

Fruit-growers Exercised Over Loss of Prices for Fruit.

POMONA, June 26.—[Regular correspondence.] Fruit-growers are by means pleased with the offerings made for apricots this year, and practically none are being contracted. Up to date

No sales are known to have been made, however. The general belief is that that figure is a bluff on the part of the buyers, and that in a short time better prices will be offered. The apricot drying season will begin in about a week in view of the low prices. Most of all of the growers are preferring to sell their own fruit or have it dried through the associations, which have in the past always made the best returns for this section.

the sees of exercises in connection with the close of the school year at Claremont College. The event was the graduation of the class in the School of Music, which is under the direction of John Comfort Fillmore, with M. Evangeline Hardon as instructor of vocal music. The programme rendered was interesting throughout, and showed that the graduates are well possessed of high talent. The graduates of the school are Mildred A. Spencer, Anna J. Charlton, Jessie B. May, Leola L. Whitfield, Jessie F. C.

AIRES APPOINTED.

Grand Marshal E. J. Hadfield, appointed the following aides for Fourth of July celebration: Col. J. Howland, Capt. W. S. Winn, Charles B. Denison, E. J. Fleming, George A. Carter, T. J. Barnes, F. W. Balfour, L. S. Andrews, C. Marshall, D. Thaddeus L. Johnson, Dr. T. Hardy Smith, H. Sand Dr. E. Henderson, E. T. Palmer G. Yorba, J. D. Palomares, Lomburg; Maj. J. A. Drifill, Chino; K. Dorsey, Spadra; Richard Vehar, C.

POMONA BRIEVITIES.

Grand Overseer George H. Bahr, of the A.O.U.W. will give an address at McComas Hall Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock on the subject of "The Work of the Church in the Home." He is a member of the Pomona Chapter, No. 1, and is a member of the San Francisco Lodge who sent him to Pomona to represent the lodge.

Durrant to hang.

The members of Co. D, N.G.C., are studying up the new tactics of the State troops.

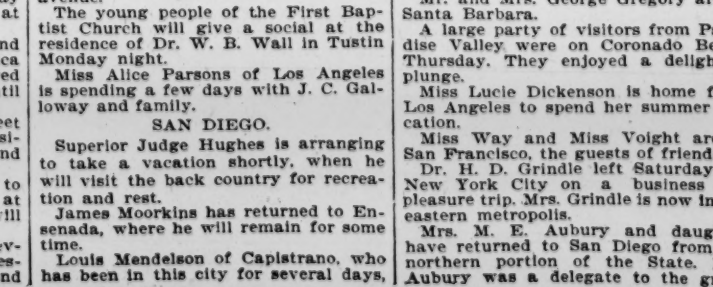
Rev. Dr. S. F. Hershey, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Pomona, will speak on the subject of "The Work of the Church in the Home" at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening at McComas Hall.

The growth of the electrical industry again illustrated by the arrangement effected with the San Antonio Electric Light and Power Company for pumping irrigation water for the Del Mar Irrigation Company, the Palomares Irrigation Company, and Lewis Wriggins. Gasoline engines have been discarded in these cases.

Hail Storm at Albuquerque.
DENVER, June 26.—A special train from the News from Albuquerque, N. M., reports that a severe hail storm

Bartley's Severe Sentence.
OMAHA (Neb.) June 26.—Ex-Treasurer Bartley has been convicted of embezzlement and sentenced twenty years in the penitentiary to pay a fine of \$300,000.





1953 was a delegate to the 8

XVTH YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1897.

Summer Cuts

Are our year-round cuts We have no special-season cuts, but with us it is the same always. You are sure of the lowest prices here. You are sure of courteous treatment here. You are sure of the best qualities here. You are safe here.

The Great French Freckle Ointment, guaranteed, 50c.

Fountain Syringes or Bottles

regular 2 qt. 40c
line 3 qt. 45c
4 qt. 50c

Fountain Syringes or Bottles

guaranteed 2 qt. 75c
for 1 year 3 qt. 80c
4 qt. 85c

PERFUMES.

Best Triple Extracts, bulk, 1 oz. 35c
Crown Crab Apple Blossom, 75c
Peanut Oil, R. & G. 81.25 size, 85c
Vera Violet, R. & G. 81.50 size, \$1.00
Violet de France, R. & G. 81.50 size, 75c

Colgate's Violet Water, 81 size, 75c
Florida Water, M. & L. 60c size, 45c
Crown Lavender Salts, 75c size, 50c
Eau de Cologne, Pinaud, 81 size, 60c
Eau de Cologne, Pinaud, 50c size, 35c

Rosaline Pray's, 35c size, 30c
Ongaline Pray's, 30c size, 40c
Wall Enamel Pray's, 35c size, 30c
Pumice, for toilet use, 15c size, 10c
at cut rates.

Paine's Celery Compound, 60c
Joy's Sarsaparilla, 60c
Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 60c
Pinkham's Compound, 60c

Wissard Oil, 35c
Scott's Emulsion, 75c
Ozonulium, 75c
Mellin's Food, 35c and 50c
Malted Milk, 40c and 75c
McBurney's Kidney and B. Cure, 85c
Garfield Tea, 30c
Hostetter's Bitters, 75c
Mennen's Talcum Powder, 15c

Prescriptions Properly Prepared. A special feature of this store. Scrupulous care in drug qualities and in dispensing. With our well-known low prices has given us the largest prescription business in this section. You are safe at this store.

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SWEET AND
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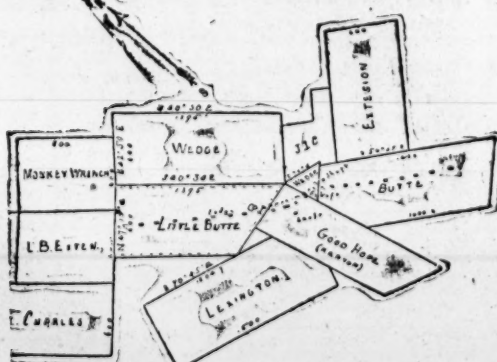
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Hospital Tonic.

A PURE EXTRACT OF MALT AND HOPS.

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Own the property adjoining the Wedge and Kenyon Mines, in which the recent rich strike has been made of \$10,000 rock. This wonderful rich ledge runs through the Little Butte, 10,000 shares Little Butte Treasury Stock for sale at 25c per share, fully paid, for development purposes. This stock will certainly reach par within a short time. Lots of 50 shares and up. A small investment here may bring a fortune. Call or address.

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PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S NIECE

A VISIT TO MRS. HARRIET LANE JOHNSTON AT HER WASHINGTON HOME.

Stories of Herself and Her Career—How She Entertained the Prince of Wales—Her Ideas of President Buchanan. Buchanan's White House Expenses.

Queen Victoria Forty Years Ago—How Eugenie Impressed Harriet Lane. Buchanan's Papers and What are to Be Done With Them—His Letters to His Niece—His Love Affair.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1897. LIVING within a few blocks of the White House, so near it that the strains of the Marine Band at almost President's receptions can almost be heard within her parlors, a woman who forty years ago was one of the most popular mistresses of the Executive Mansion has ever had. Forty years ago she was known as the most beautiful, the most intelligent and most accomplished woman of the United States. The beaux of the day and many then bowed down to her; diplomats from a dozen foreign courts strove together for her smiles; statesmen famous for their eloquence and wit repeated her bon mots, and the American people without regard to party admired and worshipped her. Today this woman is intellectually as bright as she was then, and physically she seems almost as young as she was when she presided over the White House. Her luxuriant mass of golden hair has, it is true, been turned to frosty silver by the brush of time, but the blue of her eyes is still clear, the roses of her complexion still bloom, and the wrinkles of withered old age have yet to come.

I wish I could show you President Buchanan's niece, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, as I saw her in her Washington home this week. Her form is as straight as it was when she held the position of "First lady of the land," and were it not for her white hair you would take her to be in the prime of middle age. She is also young in soul. The long pathway of her life has often been marked with bitter sorrow. First her uncle, then her husband and her children, one by one, have passed away. But she has not allowed her troubles to sour her, and she keeps abreast with the spirit of the times. She is in sympathy with the world of today, and although she is in her sixties, she is still one of the queens of Washington society.

HARRIET LANE'S WASHINGTON HOME. Mrs. Johnston is a woman of means. Her Washington home is a large house, made of cream-colored brick, situated on the corner of Eighteenth and I streets, in the most fashionable part of the capital. In the same block is the mansion in which Secretaries Frelinghuysen and Whitney and Postmaster-General Wanamaker successively lived, and all about are the houses of distinguished men and women. Mrs. Johnston's home is a beautiful one, it contains mementoes of

their chief, can never be effaced from my memory. I venture to ask you at the same time to remember me kindly to Miss Lane, and believe me, dear Mr. Buchanan, yours truly, "ALBERT EDWARD." The Prince of Wales visited the United States as the guest of President Buchanan. He was at the time in his twentieth year, and Miss Lane could not have been much older. She was, you know, then mistress of the White House, and the week which the Prince spent there must have been one of the fullest weeks of that eventful



HARRIET LANE'S WASHINGTON HOME IN 1897.

period of her life. She says herself that the visit of the Prince was a most enjoyable one. He came here on an English man-of-war, accompanied by a large suite. The Prince and his suite all stayed with the President at the White House. The time was one round of receptions, dinners and amusements. Every evening, with one exception, President Buchanan gave a dinner, at which distinguished guests were invited to meet the Prince, and Miss Lane also gave an invited reception, introducing His Royal Highness to the society of the capital. At the dinner the English Minister and his attaches were present. The occasion was an excursion to Mt. Vernon, in which the party went on the dispatch boat, Harriet Lane, one of the revenue cutters belonging to the Treasury Department,

him, and that history has not done credit to his ability. She describes in vivid words the troublous times of his administration, when the North and the South were being torn apart, and when one by one the President saw the friends who had promised to uphold him leaving Congress to engage in secession, and in plots to destroy the government. The wear and tear of that time was such that it ultimately caused his death. Mrs. Johnston thinks her uncle was the only one of the then great public men who realized what the results of the war would be in the loss of property and the growing feeling between the sections, he shrank from it. The movement in his favor sprang up when he was Minister to England. He wrote many letters protesting against the use of his name as a candidate, but in spite of his protests he was made the nominee.

EXPERIENCES WITH QUEEN VICTORIA AND EMPRESS EUGENIE. Mrs. Johnston has in her home many mementoes of her stay in England while her uncle was Minister. She attracted, you know, more attention, perhaps, than any other American girl who has ever been presented at the Court of St. James. She was made much of by Queen Victoria, and as the niece of Mr. Buchanan she took the place which would have been accorded to the Minister's wife. She has today the pictures of the Queen and the Empress in her home, and she has the letters which she received from them. Her Majesty was at that time a very beautiful woman. She was most charming in her manners and was every inch a queen. Mrs. Johnston met Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and the Empress Eugenie, who were then paying a visit to London. The Empress impressed Miss Lane as being elegant and graceful, but as not having the dignity nor regal look of Queen Victoria. Miss Lane met at this time all of the distinguished people of England. Disraeli, who was the leader of the opposition, did not impress her so much as some others, and Gladstone, whom she had made no special impression upon her mind. During her visit to Oxford College that institution conferred the degree of doctor of civil laws upon Minister Buchanan and Alfred Tennyson. She remembers Tennyson as having long hair and as looking very much like a poet, and she was the only one in prime, and had written the best of his poetical works.

HOW PRESIDENT BUCHANAN TRAINED HIS NIECE. The relations of President Buchanan and his niece were more like those of a father and daughter than an uncle and niece. Miss Lane's parents had died when she was little more than a baby, and James Buchanan was both father and mother to her. He was fond of children and delighted in having his niece's friends about him. He enjoyed having young people at the White House, and although he was a bachelor, his indistinctly social, the gayest one we have ever had. Mr. Buchanan was very careful in the bringing up of Miss Lane. He directed her education, sending her to school at Lancaster, where he lived, then to a private school at Charleston, and finally to the Georgetown Convent. He wrote regularly to her during her school days. His letters were full of news and gossip and fun, and at the

same time of much good advice to the young girl as to her conduct. Here, for instance, is an extract from one written about the time Harriet Lane entered her teens:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1842.—My Dear Harriet: Your letter afforded me very great pleasure. There is no wish nearer my heart than that you should become an amiable and intelligent woman and I am rejoiced to learn that you are continuing the study of your class. You can render yourself very dear to me by your conduct, and I anticipate with pleasure the months which I trust in Heaven we will pass together after the adjournment of Congress. I expect to be in Lancaster for a week or ten days about the first of April, when I hope to see you in good health and receive favorable reports of your behavior.

"Believe me to be your affectionate uncle, May Heaven bless you.

"JAMES BUCHANAN."

Here is another letter, written about a year later:

"LANCASTER, March 20, 1842. "My Dear Harriet: It is one of the first desires of my heart that you should become an amiable and good girl, and that you should be well educated and accomplished. These are very important, but they sink into insignificance when compared with the proper government of the heart and temper. How all your friends and relatives would love you—how proud and happy I should be to acknowledge and cherish you as an object of deep affection could I say she is kind in heart, amiable in temper and behaves in such a manner as to secure the affection and esteem of all around her. I now earnestly hope that ere long this may be the case.

"What a long list of studies you are engaged upon. The number would seem too great for any common intellect, but it would seem that you manage them all without difficulty.

"At a dinner table at Washington during the last session a wager was made that not a person at the table could name all the muses, and the wager was won. Had you been one of the company the result would doubtless have been different. I presume that the muses and graces are great favorites with you. Attend diligently to your studies, but above all govern your heart and your conduct. . . . Most affectionately, "JAMES BUCHANAN."

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S PAPERS. Mrs. Johnston says that President Buchanan's papers are to be given over to the Philadelphia Historical Society. This decision has been reached during the past few weeks, and within a short time a vast amount of valuable historical material will be there accessible to the public. There was no man more careful of his papers than Mr. Buchanan. He never destroyed a letter, and at his death there were boxes upon boxes of correspondence packed away in his house at Wheatlands, near Lancaster. His correspondence covered a wide range. There was hardly a character of note in this country or in Europe with whom he was not at some time in communication. His letters to Miss Lane covered every variety of subject, and could they have been saved and published they would have been a most interesting volume. When President Buchanan died he left instructions as to the writing of his memoirs. He chose as the author William B. Reed of Philadelphia. Mr. Reed was one of his closest friends, and knew just how Mr. Buchanan wanted every matter treated. Mr. Reed, however, had financial troubles which prevented his carrying out his plan, and the executors had the biography written by George Ticknor Curtis. The letters of Mr. Buchanan, however, it seems to me, the most interesting part of Mr. Curtis's book.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S LOVE AFFAIR. It was owing to a mistake that some of the most interesting papers connected with Mr. Buchanan's career were burned by his executors. These were the papers relating to his love affair. The full story of the matter was, it is believed, told in the package of papers, but when he had originally made it up he had written upon it a line stating that it should be burned without being opened. Afterward he gave directions to his biographer that the package be opened and the truth as to this tragic episode of his life be told in the story of his life. When the executors found the package they burned it before they realized what Mr. Buchanan had said to his biographer about it. The only thing that is now certainly known concerning the matter is that when Mr. Buchanan was a young man practicing law in Lancaster he fell in love with a beautiful girl, the daughter of Robert Coleman, one of the wealthiest citizens of the place. After she became engaged to her, then there was a lover's quarrel, and the young lady wrote a letter breaking off the engagement. Soon after writing it she went to Philadelphia for a short visit, and during her stay there died. The lovers' quarrel had not been made up and Buchanan mourned the loss of his sweetheart until the day of his death. He wrote a beautiful obituary notice of Miss Coleman for the Lancaster newspaper, and a letter to her father published in Ticknor's Life, which shows how great the loss was to him. When he was 70 years old, just before his death, he referred again to the matter, showing that he still felt deeply concerning it, and stating that the truth would be told after his death.

"FRANK G. CARPENTER."

[Copyright, 1897, by Frank G. Carpenter.]

FLOATING FACTS.

The Jersey cattle were imported into this country in considerable numbers during the present century.

It is believed that butter was first used by the milk of the goat or sheep.

Augusta, Me., boasts of one woman who voted for McKinley. She lived in Colorado at the time, though.

In Holland the average product for cows is eighty pounds of butter and 180 pounds of cheese per annum.

All the letters of the alphabet are contained in the following: "A quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog." The United States Fish Commission will devote considerable time and money this season to the hatching of looters in Maine waters.

The children in the Chicago schools are induced to sign a pledge, in which they promise not to rob the nests or to wear the plumage of birds.

Elizabeth, a city of some 50,000 people, furnishes a larger contingent of New York commuters than any other place on the Jersey Central road.

A hen that hatches lizards is a Chebeague, Me., curiosity. The egg was broken and its only contents was a lizard about two inches in length.

Last season, 550,000 head of sheep were sheared in and around Casper, Wyo., and it is estimated that 600,000 will be sheared in the same territory this year.

The latest horror to afflict Maine is a "song" entitled "Kelly, the Murderer with which two men and a woman recently descended on a peaceful Maine hamlet.

Lay Sermons.

DO we often stop to consider what is embodied in the thought of freedom for us as God's children? It means a great deal and is of vast importance. The world has never measured all that is embraced in Christ's words when He says: "If ye continue in my word then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free. If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

Free from what? Free from the bondage of sin. Free to partake of everlasting life. Free to become heirs of all things, and to fulfill the great purposes for which life has been given.

What men want is the freedom to make the most of themselves and to use all of their powers in God's service. Phillips Brooks once said, "The purpose and result of freedom is service. The freedom of a man simply consists in the larger opportunity to be and to do all that God makes him in his creation capable of being and doing, then certainly if man has been capable of service, by the acceptance of that life service for which God has given man the hand, the heart, the eye, the ear, the fullness of his freedom are becomes the liberated child of God."

And how great and grand is that life of freedom which serving God brings, for it lifts us up into the very presence of God and makes us co-workers with Him for all good. He is very near to all those employed in His service. He does not stand aloof from them or ever close His eye to their needs. And one of the blessings of this companionship is growth—spiritual growth and enlargement which brings the highest joy. There is a vast deal of meaning in the poet's words, "The more our spirits are enlarged on each."

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And do we not know that action always brings enlargement? That the more we use our capabilities the larger do they grow?

There is not only wonderful beauty in this life of service, but there is also wonderful compensation. Do we not find that "It is more blessed to give than to receive"? Is there not joy in doing good to others such as nothing else gives us? Is there not a satisfaction which we could hope to derive such satisfaction at last when we draw near the confines of time as the thought—"I have not lived in vain. I have made many a heart happier, lightened many another's burdens and done the will of the Master. Through my own and others' sorrows I have come nearer to Him until now I can ever feel His guiding hand and be content in His love?"

There is nothing like this life of service to eliminate selfishness from our hearts, and it is selfishness alone that stands between us and God. If we could lose sight of self and look always upon Christ, how would the gladness and beauty of life be enhanced.

We delight in serving those we love, and so if we love Christ we shall find delight in His service, and the largest freedom of action. The bondage to Satan will no longer be ours. The heavy chains of sinful habit will be loosened, the gallows weight of sin will be lifted, and we shall find that the freedom to do right is as infinite as God's own being. Duty is not, or should not, be a hard word for any of God's children, for it is only the synonym for joy. It is the fulcrum by means of which we are lifted above and out of the depths of our own sinfulness and folly.

Oh, if we could always be true to our spiritual selves and could thus get away from that which is groveling in our nature! We can do this only through the freedom which God gives us—the freedom of service. And in that service cannot Christians accomplish what the world needs? Cannot Christian men—and Christian womanhood help to make the world better? Is it not the duty of every Christian now? It is through Christian effort that God is going to make the world brighter and happier. But, as has been said, "Not many so great men get rid of the thought that Christianity is a poor machine, an expedient for saving them from suffering and pain; not until they get the grand idea of it as the great power of God present in and through the lives of men; not until then does Christianity enter upon its true trial, and become ready to show what it can do. Therefore we may struggle against our sin in order that men may be saved around us, and not simply that our own souls may be saved."

How many times may our sins be repeated in the lives of others because they are following the example that we have set them. Years ago we may have told a falsehood, or cheated someone, and these may have been witnesses of that sin of ours who are repudiating it because they are free of it. Oh, this awful power of human influence! We want to be free in Christ that our influence over other lives may be right and that we may rejoice with them in God's abounding goodness and grace. When we learn to love others as we love ourselves, and struggle to lift them up and to help make their lives glad and beautiful in Christ then will come to us the freedom and largeness of a life in God, and the joy that springs from a life of service.

"And He will come in His own time and power. To set His earnest-hearted children free; Watch only through this dark and painful hour. And the bright morning yet will break for power."

Truth in Lots to Suit.

[Springfield Republican.] The trustees of Brown University have at last started out to quell President Andrews and his free-trade and free-speech theories. Dr. Andrews will hear from them when he returns from Europe. His economic teachings are "contrary to the opinion of nearly every man in the United States," and must, of course, be stopped. What is wanted at the head of Brown University is a man who teaches such roundabout desire, and such as those who give money to universities consider "safe" for the masses. Once a teacher applied for a school. "Is the earth round or flat?" asked the chairman of the Examining Committee. "Well," answered the candidate cautiously, "some say it is round, and some say it is flat. As for myself, I teach round or flat, as the majority of patrons prefer."

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XVTH YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1897.

Summer Cuts

Are our year-round cuts. We have no special-season cuts, but with us it is the same always. You are sure of the lowest prices here. You are sure of courteous treatment here. You are sure of the best qualities here. You are safe here.

The Great French Freckle Ointment, guaranteed, 50c.

Fountain Hot Water Syringes or Bottles
Others Ask 50c 75c 1.00
regular 1 qt. 40c 50c 75c
line 2 qt. 75c 1.00 1.50
guaranteed 3 qt. 1.00 1.50 2.00
for 1 year 4 qt. 1.50 2.00 2.50

PERFUMES.

Best Triple Extract, bulk 1 oz. 35c
Crown Crab Apple Blossom, 75c size, 50c
Pain's Celery Compound, 50c
Joy's Sarsaparilla, 50c
Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 60c
Pinkham's Compound, 50c
Wizard Oil, 35c
Scott's Emulsion, 50c
Osmolite, 50c
Mellin's Food, 35c and 50c
Malted Milk, 40c and 75c
McBurney's Kidney and B. Cure, 50c
Garfield Tea, 30c
Hostetter's Bitters, 75c
Mennen's Talcum Powder, 15c
Florida Water, M. & L., 50c size, 35c
Crown Lavender Salts, 75c size, 50c
Eau de Cologne, Finaud, 50c size, 35c
Eau de Quinine, Finaud, 50c size, 35c
Essence of Pray's, 50c size, 35c
Ongaline Pray's, 50c size, 40c
Nail Enamel Pray's, 35c size, 20c
Pumice, for toilet use, 50c size, 10c
Manicure Scissors, Files, Buffer's, at cut rates.

Prescriptions Properly Prepared. A special feature of this store. Scrupulous care in drug qualities and in dispensing. With our well-known low prices has given us the largest prescription business in this section. You are safe at this store.

Thomas' Drug Co.

Cut-Rate Druggists,
Corner Temple and Spring Streets.



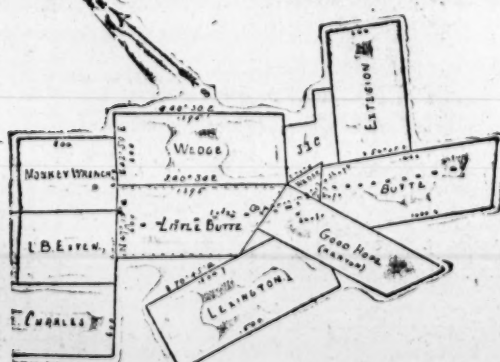
Sure to follow the use of

Hospital Tonic.

A PURE EXTRACT OF MALT AND HOPS.

It is a palatable Food, Beverage and Medicine. Beware of imitations. See that every bottle has label bearing picture of nurse.

RANDBURG GOLD FIELDS.

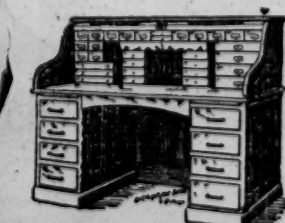


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Own the property adjoining the Wedge and Kenyon Mines, in which the recent rich strike has been made of \$10,000 rock. This wonderfully rich ledge runs through the Little Butte. 10,000 shares Little Butte Stock for sale at \$2c per share, fully paid, for development purposes. This stock will certainly reach par within a short time. Lots of 50 shares and up. A small investment here may bring a fortune. Call or address

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The most salable desks on the market.

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PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S NIECE

A VISIT TO MRS. HARRIET LANE JOHNSTON AT HER WASHINGTON HOME.

Stories of Herself and Her Career—How She Entertained the Prince of Wales—Her Ideas of President Buchanan. Buchanan's White House Expenses.

Queen Victoria Forty Years Ago—How Eugenie Impressed Harriet Lane. Buchanan's Papers and What are to Be Done With Them—His Letters to His Niece—His Love Affair.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

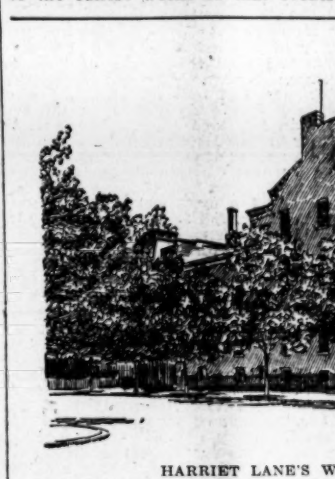
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1897. LIVING within a few blocks of the White House, so near it that the strains of the Marine Band at the President's receptions can almost be heard within her parlors, is a woman who forty years ago was one of the most popular mistresses of the Executive Mansion. She is now as she was when she was known as the most beautiful, the most intelligent and most accomplished woman of the United States. The beaux of the army and navy then bowed down to her; diplomats from a dozen foreign courts strove together for her smiles; statesmen famous for their eloquence and wit repeated her bon mots, and the American people without regard to party admired and worshiped her. Today this woman is intellectually as bright as she was then, and physically she seems almost as young as she was when she presided over the White House. Her luxuriant mass of golden hair has, it is true, been turned to frosted silver by the brush of time, but the blue of her eyes is still clear, the roses of her complexion still bloom, and the wrinkles of withered old age have yet to come.

I wish I could show you President Buchanan's niece, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, as I saw her in her Washington home this week. Her form is as straight as it was when she held the position of "first lady of the land," and were it not for her white hair you would take her to be in the prime of middle age. She is also young in soul. The long pathway of her life has often been marked with bitter sorrow. First her uncle, then her husband and her children, one by one, have passed away. But she has not allowed her troubles to sour her, and she keeps abreast with the spirit of the times. She is in sympathy with the world of today, and although she is in her sixties, she is still one of the queens of Washington society.

HARRIET LANE'S WASHINGTON HOME.

Mrs. Johnston is a woman of means. Her Washington home is a large house, made of cream-colored brick, situated on the corner of Eighteenth and I streets, in the most fashionable part of the capital. In the same block is the mansion in which Secretaries Frelinghuysen and Whitney and Postmaster General Wanamaker successfully lived, and all about are the houses of distinguished men and women. Mrs. Johnston's home is beautifully furnished. It contains mementoes of

her chief, can never be effaced from my memory. "I venture to ask you at the same time to remember me kindly to Miss Lane, and believe me, dear Mr. Buchanan, yours truly," "ALBERT EDWARD." The Prince of Wales visited the United States as the guest of President Buchanan in his twentieth year, and Miss Lane could not have been much older. She was, you know, then mistress of the White House, and the week which the Prince spent there must have been one of the fullest weeks of that eventful



HARRIET LANE'S WASHINGTON HOME IN 1897.

period of her life. She says herself that the visit of the Prince was a most enjoyable one. He came here on an English man-of-war, accompanied by a large suite. The Prince and his suite all stayed with the President at the White House. This time was one of round of receptions, dinners and amusements. Every evening, with one exception, President Buchanan gave a dinner, at which distinguished guests were invited to meet the Prince, and Miss Lane also gave an invited reception, introducing his Royal Highness to the society of the capital. At the dinner the English Minister and his attaches were present, and the Minister, who was Lord Lyons, gave a dinner at the legation, at which Miss Lane and the President attended. One of the features of the occasion was an excursion to the White House. Harriet Lane, one of the revenue cutters belonging to the Treasury Department,

to his expenses. It cost him much more than his salary to live when he was Minister to England. The salary of the Minister at that time was in the neighborhood of \$5000, with the addition for traveling expenses between London and the United States. Mrs. Johnston tells me that Mr. Buchanan paid almost his whole salary for his house rent, and that she understood that it required all his private income in addition to meet his expenses. He appreciated the dignity of the British mission, and knew that in order to do efficient work his social expenditures must be great. He was one of the few ministers whom we have sent to London who was popular both with the English and the people here at home. This rigid code of official honor, Mrs. Johnston says, was kept by Buchanan throughout his life. He devoted the most of his years to politics and statesmanship. He held many official positions, and yet he never made a cent out of politics. All of his fortune was accumulated at the law before he began his political career, and he was so clean-handed as to have always been above suspicion.

HOW BUCHANAN REALLY LOOKED

There are a number of fine portraits of President Buchanan in Mrs. Johnston's home. Among other she showed me a beautiful miniature painted by a famous artist when Mr. Buchanan was in his prime. It represents a face much handsomer and more human than the stiff and stately figures shown in the ordinary engravings. In the complexion of the President is rosy, his eyes are as blue as the summer skies, and his face is full of kindness and soul.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN NOT A SOUTHERN SYMPATHIZER.

Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston almost worships the memory of her uncle. She says the world of today does not know

him, and that history has not done justice to his ability. She describes in vivid words the troublous times of his administration, when the North and the South were being torn apart, and when the friends who had promised to uphold him leaving Congress to engage in secession, and in plots to destroy the government. The war which he of that time was such that it ultimately caused his death. Mrs. Johnston thinks her uncle was the only one of his kind, a close friend, who realized what the results of the war would be in the loss of property and life, and that he was the only one who appreciated how much the country was losing. President Buchanan, she says, did all that he could to prevent secession. He strove to harmonize and to hold back the South, and he saw that his efforts were in vain. He was true to his country, and to his conscience, and the fact that he could not save his country from being killed him, was a throughout in spirit and in deed a friend of the people, never wavering for a moment in his loyalty to his country. He asked the public to ask whether her uncle had much desire to be President. She replied that at an earlier point in his political career he probably had such an ambition, but that when he saw the direction toward which parties were tending, and the growing feeling between the sections, he shrank from it. The movement in his favor sprang up when he was Minister to England. He wrote many letters protesting against the use of his name as a candidate, but in spite of his protests he was made the nominee.

EXPERIENCES WITH QUEEN VICTORIA AND EMPRESS EUGENIE.

Mrs. Johnston has in her home here many mementoes of her stay in England while her uncle was Minister. She attracted, you know, more attention, perhaps, than any other American girl who has ever been presented at the Court of St. James. She was made much of by Queen Victoria, and as the niece of Mr. Buchanan she took the place which would have been accorded to the Minister's wife. She has today the pictures of the Queen and the royal family which the Prince of Wales gave to her on her departure from England to America. These pictures represent the Queen and the family as she knew them. Her Majesty was then a very beautiful woman. She was most charming in her manners and was every inch a queen. During her stay Miss Lane met Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and the Empress Eugenie, who were then paying a visit to London. The Empress impressed Miss Lane as being elegant and graceful, but as not having the dignity nor regal look of Queen Victoria. Miss Lane met at this time all of the distinguished people of England. Disraeli, who was the leader of the opposition, did not impress her so much as some others, and Gladstone seems to have made no special impression upon her mind. During her visit to Oxford College that institution conferred the degree of doctor of civil laws upon Minister Buchanan and Alfred Tennyson. She remembers Tennyson as having long hair and as looking very much like a poet. He was at this time in his prime, and had written the best of his poetical works.

HOW PRESIDENT BUCHANAN TRAINED HIS NIECE.

The relations of President Buchanan and his niece were more like those of a father and daughter than an uncle and niece. Miss Lane's parents had died when she was little more than a baby, and James Buchanan was both father and mother to her. He was fond of children and delighted in having his niece's friends here. He enjoyed having young people at the White House, and although he was a bachelor, his administration was, socially, the gayest Washington has had. Mr. Buchanan was very careful in the bringing up of Miss Lane. He directed her education, sending her to school at Lancaster, where she then attended a private school at Charlestown, and finally to the Georgetown Convent. He wrote regularly to her during her school days. His letters were full of news and gossip and fun, and at the

same time of much good advice to the young girl as to her conduct. Here, for instance, is an extract from one written at about the time Harriet Lane entered her teens:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1842.—My Dear Harriet: Your letter afforded me very great pleasure. There is no wish nearer my heart than that you should become an amiable and intelligent woman and I am rejoiced to learn that you still continue at the head of your class. I trust in Heaven, we will pass together after the adjournment of Congress. I expect to be in Lancaster for a week or ten days about the first of April, when I hope to see you in good health and receive favorable reports of your behavior."

"Believe me to be your affectionate uncle. May Heaven bless you."

"JAMES BUCHANAN."

Here is another letter, written about a year later.

"LANCASTER, March 20, 1842.—My Dear Harriet: It is one of the first desires of my heart that you should become an amiable and good girl. Education and accomplishments are important, but they sink into insignificance when compared with the proper government of the heart and temper. Had you been a boy, I should have loved you—how proud and happy I should be to acknowledge and cherish you as an object of deep affection. I say this in a kind and hearty manner to secure the affection and esteem of all around her. I now cherish the hope that ere long this may be the case."

"What a long list of studies you are engaged upon. The number would seem too great for any common intellect, but it would seem that you manage them all without difficulty. Washington during the last session a wager was made that not a person at the table could name all the mutes, and the eager would love you—how proud and happy I should be to acknowledge and cherish you as an object of deep affection. I say this in a kind and hearty manner to secure the affection and esteem of all around her. I now cherish the hope that ere long this may be the case."

"JAMES BUCHANAN."

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S PAPERS

Mrs. Johnston says that President Buchanan's papers are to be given over to the Philadelphia Historical Society. This decision has been reached during the past few weeks, and within a short time a vast amount of valuable historical material will be there accessible to the public. There was no man more careful of his papers than Mr. Buchanan. He never destroyed a letter, and he never threw away a scrap of paper. He carried over with him upon boxes of correspondence packed away in his house at Wheatlands, near Lancaster. His correspondence covered the last few years of his life, and was so voluminous that it was hardly possible to find a letter of any importance. In Europe with whom he was not at some time in communication. His letters to Miss Lane covered every variety of subject, and could they have been saved and published they would have made a most interesting volume. When President Buchanan died he left instructions as to the writing of his memoirs. He chose as the author William B. Reed of Philadelphia. Mr. Reed was one of his closest friends, and knew just how Mr. Buchanan wanted every matter treated. Mr. Reed, however, had financial troubles which prevented his carrying out his plan, and the executors had the biography written by George Ticknor Curtis. The letters of Mr. Buchanan form, it seems to me, the most interesting part of Mr. Curtis's book.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S LOVE AFFAIR.

It was owing to a mistake that some of the most interesting papers connected with Mr. Buchanan's career were burned by his executors. These were the papers relating to his love affair. The full story of the matter was, it is believed, told in the package of papers, but when he had originally made it up he had written upon it a line stating that it should be burned without being opened. Afterward he gave directions to his biographer that the package be opened and the truth as to this tragic episode of his career be told in the story of his life. When the executors found the package they burned it before they realized what Mr. Buchanan had said to his biographer about it. The only thing that can now be certainly known concerning the matter is that when Mr. Buchanan was a young man practicing law in Lancaster he fell in love with a beautiful girl, the daughter of Robert Coleman, one of the wealthiest citizens of the place. After a time he became engaged to her. There was a love quarrel, and the young lady wrote a letter breaking off the engagement. Soon after writing it she went to Philadelphia for a short visit, and during her stay there died. The lovers' quarrel had not been made up, and Buchanan mourned the loss of his sweetheart. He wrote a beautiful obituary notice of Miss Coleman for the Lancaster newspaper, and a letter to her father published in Ticknor's Life, which shows how great the loss was to him. When he was 70 years old, just before his death, he referred again to the matter, saying that he still felt deeply concerning it and stating that the truth would be told after his death.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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FLOATING FACTS.

The Jersey cattle were imported into this country in considerable numbers during the present century.

It is believed that butter was first used by the Arabs, who made it from the milk of the goat or sheep.

Augusta, Me., boasts of one woman who voted for McKinley. She lived in Colorado at the time, though.

In Holland the average product for cows is eighty pounds of butter and 150 pounds of cheese per annum.

All the letters of the alphabet are contained in the following: "A quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog."

The United States Fish Commission will devote considerable time and money this season to the hatching of lobsters in Maine waters.

The children in the Chicago schools are induced to sign a pledge, in which they promise not to rob the nests or to wear the plumage of birds.

Elizabeth, a city of some 50,000 people, furnishes a larger contingent of New York commuters than any other place on the Jersey Central road.

A hen that hatches lizards is a Chebeague, Me., curiosity. The egg was broken and its only contents was a lizard about two inches in length.

Last season, 550,000 head of sheep were sheared in and around Casper, Wyo., and it is estimated that 600,000 will be sheared in the same territory this year.

The latest horror to afflict Maine is a "song" entitled "Kelly, the Murderer" with which two men and a woman recently descended on a peaceful Maine hamlet.

Lay Sermons.

DO WE often stop to consider what is embodied in the thought of freedom for us as God's children? It means a great deal and is of vast import. The world has never measured all that is embraced in Christ's words when He says: "If ye continue in my word then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free. If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

Free from what? Free from the bondage of sin. Free to partake of everlasting life. Free to become heirs of all things, and to fulfill the great purposes for which life was given us.

What men want is the freedom to make the most of themselves and to use all of their powers in God's service. Phillips Brooks once said, "The purpose and result of freedom is service. The freedom of a man simply consists in the larger opportunity to be and to do all that God makes him in his creation capable of being and doing, then certainly if man has been capable of service, it is only by the entrance into service, by the acceptance of that life of service for which God has given man the capacity that he enters into the fullness of his freedom and becomes the liberated child of God."

And how great and grand is that life of freedom which serving God brings, for it lifts us up into the very presence of God and makes us co-workers with Him for all good. He is very near to all those employed in His service. He does not stand aloof from them or ever close His eye to their needs. And one of the blessings of this companionship is growth—spiritual growth and enlargement which brings the highest joy. There is a vast deal of meaning in the poet's words, "The more our spirits are enlarged on each other, the richer draught shall they receive."

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We delight in serving those we love, and so if we love Christ we shall find delight in His service, and the largest freedom of action. The freedom of Satan will no longer be ours. The heavy chains of sinful habit will be loosened, the galling weight of sin will be lightened, and we shall find that the freedom to do right is as infinite as God's own being. Duty is not, or should not, be a hard word for any of God's children, for it is only the synonym for joy. It is the fulcrum by means of which we are lifted above and out of the bitter depths of our own sinfulness to the heights of holiness.

Oh, if we could always be true to our spiritual selves and could thus get away from that which is groveling in our nature! We can do this only through the freedom of God gives us—the freedom of service. And in that service cannot Christians accomplish what the world needs? Can we, as Christians, manhood and a Christian womanhood help to make the world better—a happier place to live in than it is now? It is through Christian effort that God is going to make the world brighter and happier. But, as has been truly said, "Not until men get rid of evil. Oh, this awful power of human influence! We want to be free in Christ that our influence over other lives may be right and that we may rejoice with them in God's abundant goodness and grace. When we learn to love others as we love ourselves, and struggle to lift them up and to help make their lives glad and beautiful in Christ, then will come to us the freedom and largeness of a life in God, and the joy that springs from a life of service."

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About the THEATERS



IT is a curious thing how far the average audience, and particularly how far the most intelligent and discriminating audience, is swayed, consciously or unconsciously, by actual relationships that may exist between the actors on the stage, says the Mail and Express. Concede as we may the power of the dramatist to carry us with him into the mimic world; boast as we may of our own ability to forget environment and lose ourselves in the story and action of the play, I would still deny any one, not utterly insensible, to ignore the influence of the fact where the knowledge of it is present.

I refer, of course, to the serious drama, where the higher emotions are appealed to, and not merely to risibilities. Who that goes back to local memory some twenty years can forget the striking demonstration of this proposition at Wallace's Theater, where the most cultured audiences were wont to congregate?

Do you remember the well-heralded and elaborately-prepared production of *Clarissa Harlowe*? By a curious turn of fortune Rose Coghlan had been retained as leading lady and Charles Coghlan had come from the Union Square, around the corner, as leading man. In this old play the heroine loves not wisely and dies forgiving her lover. The Coghlands, brother and sister, enacted these roles, the supporting company was superb, the play was handsomely staged.

What was the result? The audience was shocked, the press was indignant, the play was withdrawn. And all because the people, who paid for illusion, refused to forget or ignore the relationship existing between the two leading players.

This is an extreme illustration. But there are others, less startling, which tend to prove not so much a moral shock as a lessening of interest, and hence a questionable business policy. For myself, I never was able to get away from this disagreeable influence in certain performances, for instance of Mr. and Mrs. Kendall. Their joy-making lacked a spice that it would have possessed had they not been man and wife. The relationship of real life was a constant reminder of the enjoyment of the life that was unreal.

The latest recognition of this handicap is by Julia Marlowe and her husband, Robert Talbot. Successors as they have been in impressing the public with their conscientious and careful work, they realize that the general knowledge of their marital relation is a constant drawback. Therefore they have done wisely in deciding to separate and do their mimic wooing with others.

There is hardly sufficient reason for the adverse influence referred to, and certainly less reason in the case of man and wife than where the relation is that of brother and sister. But there is the influence, and there is the box office to prove it, and it will probably never be otherwise.

The appearance of the Columbia Opera Company, beginning with tomorrow evening at the Los Angeles Theater, is an event which should attract more than ordinary interest. Summer amusements are always eagerly sought for by our theater-goers, and when the organization is a large one, their efforts are all the more deserving of commendation. The company comes here highly recommended by the critics of most of the largest cities, both with reference to the principals and also with regard to the chorus and general ensemble.

The opera to be presented will be such as cannot fail to meet popular approval. They will be selected from a large repertoire, and for the first week two exceedingly clever comedies will be interpreted. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Richard Stahl's famous effort, *Said Pasha*, will be rendered. Kunkel, for the last half of the week the ever-popular *Olivette* will be given an interesting revival. Concerning the principals of the Columbia Company, they include many who have been heard here in the past, and others, although strangers, have been identified with some of the largest operatic enterprises. Elmer Balch was for years a member of the celebrated Bontionians, being originally heard in the leading role of *Robbie Hood*. Katherine MacNeill, the contract, was for several seasons with the Tavoray Opera Company, likewise with Emma Abney and the late Henderson Opera Company. Harry Davies, the tenor, was first brought out in *The Isle of Champagne*, originally produced by Thomas Desborough. He has sung in many companies and invariably makes an impression. Charles E. Huntington, the baritone, was with Fred Huntley, recent acquisition, are both well known. Eugene Rogers, the bass, is also said to be a valuable member, and has been heard with Henderson as said to be the most entertaining tenor before the public. Concerning the chorus, no better evidence of its strength could be given than the statement that they are sufficiently capable to sing grand opera with equal ease. The stage is under the direction of Kirkland Calhoun, a man of experience whose name will be remembered from his long connection with the Calhoun Opera Company. The orchestra will be under the direction of W. A. Reynolds.

On the nights of July 2 and 3 there will occur the last two performances of *Faust* at Fiesta Park before this great spectacle goes on the road, opening June 9 at San Diego. On July 3 an entire new program will be presented introducing new dances, and a series of tableaux or living pictures in costume of the principal situations of *Faust* as represented upon the dramatic stage. It is hard at work drilling the chorus and ballet in new songs, marches, ballets and dances. Everything will be changed, all the specialties will be new ones, and the fireworks will be upon the par of order.

A large portrait of William J. Bryan, who delivers an address at Fiesta Park on the 5th, will be presented. This is positively the last presentation of *Faust* in this city before its road tour.

Another attractive bill is announced for the Orpheum this week, headed by the old-time minstrel favorite, Billy Carter, who is no stranger in this city. There are probably few theatergoers that have not laughed at his quips, or instinctively rapped a hoe-down to the accompaniment of his tuneless banjo. There has probably never been a more thoroughly popular comedian at the Orpheum than Carter, and later, he will be welcomed by everybody who enjoys good, clean fooling, and the seductive music of the plantation piano.

Ida Gray Scott, the eminent lyric dramatic soprano, is also included in this week's company. The press is enthusiastic in the praise of this singer, the most flattering notices being accorded her wherever she has appeared. As a dramatic artist, there is no doubt but that this feature will be a welcome addition to the Orpheum's show.

One of the longest comedy teams of the stage, according to all accounts, are Daily and Hilton, who will figure with a rousing up-to-date program. This is a sure to be surpassingly funny. These fun-makers are credited with making a big hit up North, and there is reason to believe they will do as well here.

Comedy will be further represented by the two clever laugh-provokers, Willis and Loretto, who have made one of the biggest hits of the season. Willis's tramp character has never been surpassed, and it is seldom, too, that as a tramp a tramp is associated with so handsome a little soubrette as Miss Loretto.

The Valdis sisters are booked to repeat their sensational aerial act on the stage, and they have made one of the biggest hits of the season. Morton and Elliott, the harmonica wonders and expert paper artists and the jolly world's trio complete the bill.

STAGE AND PLAYERS.

Lorimer Stoddard is writing a romantic play for Robert Taber.

Viola Allen is reported as saying that Charles Frohman will star her in another year.

Victor Herbert and Harry D. Smith are working on a new opera for Camille D'Arville.

Augustus Thomas has returned from Arizona, where he has been getting local color for a new play.

"The Salt of the Earth" is the title of a new play accepted by Charles Frohman from the pen of Joseph Arthur.

Franklyn Fyles's new play is entitled "Floyer Moin," and will receive its first production in Philadelphia early next season.

B. H. Valentine and Clara Hunter will collaborate and dramatize Harold Frederic's novel, "The Damnation of Theron Ware."

Francis Powers's little Chinese drama, "The First Born," is now in the eighth week of its run at the Alcazar, San Francisco.

The star-eyed Melville Bouton will play the principal part in "Juana," a new musical piece, to be produced next season by Max Bileman.

George L. Tracy, a Boston musician, has almost completed his opera, "The Royal Twins," which will be performed during the coming season.

Arne Sutherland, who was in Georgia Cayton's company, has been engaged by Joseph Jefferson as his leading lady for next season.

Marie Bonfanti, the well-remembered graceful dancer and prima of the old "Black Crook" spectacular, has opened a dancing school in New York.

Maude Adams's metropolitan debut as a star will not be met at the Empire Theater next season until the return engagement of "Secret Service" has run its course.

Marie Vanoni, the French chanteuse, who first introduced the fashion of addressing love ditties to the gentleman in charge of the bass viol, will visit this country.

The American favorites in the persons of John Burke, the well-known comedian, and Frank Lawton, the whistler of the Hoyt forces, are making tremendous hits in Australia.

Bernice Holmes, the famous young singer, has returned home to spend a two months' vacation with her mother, after which she will join a grand opera company as leading contralto for the summer season.

Notoriety seems to be of money value in the lower stratum of theatricals. Little Egypt has begun legal prosecution against the dancer who stole her name. This will furnish a new wrinkle for international copyright.

An exchange has it: "Mrs. Langtry once objected to a picture of herself being completed by a well-known artist. She thought it too much idealized, and when a friend tried to persuade her that therein was no blemish, she said: 'I wish women never forgive the involuntary sin of beauty.'"

Tim Murphy, the actor who made such a hit here in the *Texas Steer*, several years ago, is now playing vaudeville theaters, and is announced to give correct imitations of Laurence Barrett, John McCullough, Henry Irving, and others. He is now in the city, and it would seem that Billy Boy has at last realized his ambition to be counted among the actors.

There has been a manifest pause in the rush into vaudeville on the part of those previously trumpeted. Mrs. John Drew and Rose Coghlan have been engaged by the Columbia Company, and Mrs. Edwin Milton Rossy announce their intention of attending strictly to their regular tour with Captain Chelley, regardless of temptations financially alluring.

Elita Proctor Otis has been engaged for an important role in *A Ward of Angels*, a new musical piece, to be produced at Wallace's next season. The play is described as a romantic treatment of historic episodes and personages of New Orleans in the 18th century, and Miss Otis will characterize a handsome octoroon fortune-teller and adventuress.

Relative to an actress changing her stage name after marriage, Eugenie Blair says: "I look upon a woman's stage name as a sort of trade mark. A woman gains her reputation with one name, and the public knows her only by that. It is not just to herself to change, and the public is not pleased if she does. In her own name she practices what she preaches."

In a tragedy just produced at the Theater Francaise the programme consisted of a series of tableaux, and a series of tableaux or living pictures in costume of the principal situations of *Faust* as represented upon the dramatic stage. It is hard at work drilling the chorus and ballet in new songs, marches, ballets and dances. Everything will be changed, all the specialties will be new ones, and the fireworks will be upon the par of order.

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AMERICAN PRODUCTS DRAMATIC AND HISTORIC, OR WHETHER IT IS SIMPLY AN EXCEPTIONAL CASE.

[TIT-BITS:] "Where are your tickets, gentlemen?" asked the doorkeeper of a theater to a line of men who confronted him in "Indian file." "It's all right," shouted the man at the tail end of the line. "I've got the tickets. There's six of us with fine seats, and they go in." In you go, gentlemen, said the doorkeeper, and he tallied off five, who immediately mixed with the crowd within. The Cerebus turned to look for the holder of the tickets, but he had disappeared, and five men saw the performance from identification in the tremendous throng of people.

"Thespian" writes to the Times as follows: "In looking over the pages of the June Munsey I was very pleased to see the portrait of the beautiful and gifted Jane Holly (Mrs. Clara Bowring). I was in the same company with Miss Holly for two seasons, and I have watched her rapid rise in the profession with wonder and pleasure. She has already climbed the first rounds of the ladder of theatrical success, and the near future she will reach the top. Miss Holly is an elegant, dignified and refined young woman. She is very highly educated, in a musical sense, a linguist, and thoroughly well read from the latest novel to the most obscure scientific work. She has traveled extensively, and is a brilliant conversationalist. She is now playing in New York City and meeting with success."

Vienna has recently found a young Italian actor, Ermete Zacconi, who has aroused the city to the highest enthusiasm by his remarkable art. He appeared at the Carl Theater, and although he did not make an immediate success he at once created a favorable impression, which steadily increased until it gave him his present fame. The Viennese critics are unanimous in their praise of him, and he is now being taken to the city of Duse, who, like Zacconi, made her first appearance in Vienna at the Carl Theater, when she was almost unknown outside of Italy. In Duse's case her success was instantaneous, while Zacconi's has been the result of a long and arduous career. One critic explains that while Duse's art is spontaneous and neurotic, so to speak, with Zacconi nothing is the result of sudden impulse, everything being carefully thought out and planned, but with such genius that the result is absolutely true to nature—a masterly perfection of the art of acting, which makes him carry his audience with him through all the emotions which he portrays and obliges them to weep, grow pale or blush at his suggestions. "It is said it requires a little time to accustom one's self to his methods, which are startling in their originality, and which to the uninitiated first claimed were tricks or personalities which would wear off and reveal him without substantial qualities, but on the contrary, about four days, upon his auditors until Europe has been forced to recognize him as a star of first magnitude."

Duse has at last broken her fixed rule of declining to be interviewed, and has given a Parisian writer the following impressions of Bernhardt: "I think it was during Bernhardt's first tour through Europe, about five years ago, that I saw her first, while I was playing with my husband in an old theater where she was engaged. She was by then a famous actress, and I was struck by her beauty and her art. She was a woman of a rare quality, and I felt that I had found a new world. She was a woman of a rare quality, and I felt that I had found a new world. She was a woman of a rare quality, and I felt that I had found a new world."

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THE GALLANT KLEPHET.

A RACE THE TURK COULD NEVER SUBDUED TO WHOM
GREECE OWES HER PRESENT FREEDOM.

Hardy Mountain Warriors Who Were Carefully Trained to the Highest Skill in Arms, Perfect Fearlessness, and the Utmost of Physical Endurance—They Died Without a Quiver, but Never Surrendered—A Chaste and Noble People.

[From a Special Contributor to The Times.]

GREECE, valiant to the core, but hampered for want of leaders, fettered by the infamous powers, overcome by an antagonist vastly stronger than herself, has fallen in her gallant enterprise. Had she one or more of her klephets of former days to lead her ranks, instead of a palace-reared adolescent, whose horizon is bounded by his stomach, her late campaign would have been quite other than it was. Crushed between the upper millstone of Asiatic, and the lower millstone of European despotism, she remains nevertheless the tradition of freedom. She has not parted with her vitality, and may yet be heard in the further solution of the abominable eastern question.

Her klephets of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were the guardians, during the subjugation, of the traditions cherished from the ancients. These sons of the mountains, notably the men of the Pindus and Agrafa ranges, of Pelion and Olympus, refused to acknowledge that subjugation, and harassed the pashas by maintaining an incessant guerrilla warfare. Proving themselves unconquerable, they were at last treated with. By the payment of an inconsiderable tribute they were granted a virtual independence; each village to maintain its own government under the direc-



THEODORE KOLOKOTRONIS.

tion of its demagogues, or elders. The villages were grouped in districts, superintended by armed natives, armed with bows and arrows, and were answerable each for the good order of its armatolik. Many of the mountainsmen consented to this form of submission, but some there were, isolated dwellers on heights hardly accessible, who refused all terms, disdaining any bow of allegiance to the Sultan. These were the "wild" klephets, as distinguished from the "tame" ones, the armatoliki. It is to these untamed heroes of the heights that the country owes its restoration. In the Malino rising, near 1825, Capt. Hamilton said to the redoubtable klephet, Theodore Kolokotronis: "You Greeks must have a treaty, and England will act as mediator."

"That will never be," replied Kolokotronis. "With us it is freedom or death. Captain, we have never made a treaty with the Turks. Some of us have been reduced by his sword, some of us he has killed, but others, many others, of us have lived free from generation to generation. Our King was killed. He had made no bond (compact), and his citadel had defended his right in a never-ending battle against his slayers. We have three forts that have never surrendered."

"Where is this royal garrison? Which are your three forts?"

"Our garrison is the band of klephets. Our forts are Mali, Souli, and the hills. (Mali is the northwest province of the Morea, a portion of ancient Laconia, Souli is in Epirus, north of Janina.)

THE KLEPHET'S SKILL IN ARMS

AND RARE ENDURANCE.

The klephets were first and foremost in "the rising." They began it and carried it through to the victorious end. Botzaris, a klephet of Souli, defended Missolonghi and fell in the glorious assault at Kerkira, immortalized by our Hallock, whose ode, translated, still stirs the blood of the hero's compatriots! Theodore Kolokotronis, a klephet, and descendant of klephets, franchised the Morea after thirty-six years of uninterrupted fighting.

The heroes, "wild" klephets, were characteristically costumed and accoutred. A small, saucer-shaped, fur-crowned locks which fell on their sturdy shoulders, a short Greek jacket decorated with rows of silver buttons, and broadly girdled, with a shaggy sheepskin capote. Over the girdle was wound a rope wherewith to bind the Turkish captive. The hilts of a brace of pistols appeared at one side above the girdle; on the other side was a yatagan. At the back was hung a long musket, a million. No klephet could gather a company of palikari, or braves, if he could not shatter, at first shot, and at 200 paces, an egg suspended from a branch. He must also be able to send a bullet, at the same distance, through a ring of the bullet's diameter. He must have the vision of an eagle by day, and of an owl by night. He must give "fire for fire," that is, he must return a deadly fire by the light of the enemy's musket flash. He must be tall and slim, and strong, adept in athletic and martial performances. When to other way of escape was possible he must make the ghlorious; that is, he must cleave a path through the hostile force with his sabre.

Niko Tzaris, hero of the Bridge of Pravi, dressed and armed, could leap over seven horses ranged abreast. He could outrun the fleetest horse, and when at the end of the race the horse was panting and decked with foam, Niko, fresh and breathing evenly, would call: "Now for another horse!" Of another kind, it is written that dressed and accoutred, he could leap over three wagons set side by side and heaped with thorn branches. Kata-noter, a shepherd klephet of Syrafa, being on a height with his company, and hemmed in at each side by Albanian troops, cut off a stout, well-folled fir branch, and launched himself from the cliff. His men followed suit, to the rage and despair of the baffled enemy.

As were their skill and agility, such was their endurance. Tzaris at

is pathetic in its emaciation and hunted expression.

HOW THE KLEPHET MET DEATH.

The nerves of the klephet were of the iron of his mountain. No torture could elicit a groan from him. At his banquet his toast was "For a happy bullet," for death by the bullet was truly better to death by Turkish torture. But when the latter was his fate he met it as only a hero could. Kata-notes, while a refugee on one of the islands, fell ill of the smallpox. To recuperate he returned to his native air, accompanied by his brother George. The two lodged in a cave, where they were surrounded by sixty Albanians. George shot down several of these, and fled, bearing the invalid on his back, but was overtaken, and the two were taken to Tannina. All decided that their limbs should be crushed inch by inch by a sledge-hammer. The elder brother, weakened by privation and disease, uttered a cry when his knees were shattered. George looked at him with astonishment and pity. "Brother will you mean like a woman?"

Kostas Kolokotronis, the elder, refused "under such tortures as men refuse to describe," writes Ponqueville. Pappa Thymos (Eumenius), the younger Blachavas, after many arduous achievements, was carried captive to Tannina, and exposed for two days to the insults of the mob in the square of the seraglio. Ponqueville writes: "I had met this hero at Milias, on Mt. Pindus, in all the pride of his freedom. On the day he was brought here he was for the last time, bound to a stake, his bronzed forehead dripping with the sweat of agony and death. Even in that hour his eyes flashed defiance, and turning on me a look more serene than that of the demon who directed his tortures, he seemed to call on me to witness with what calmness he would die. Without an utterance of suffering he endured the blows of the executioner. All had tried to extort from the sufferer some information or confession, but in vain. He refused to open his lips. Every species of torture that could be inflicted on this noble sufferer, when all was over, his limbs, torn from their torso, were tossed about the streets of the city; the remains of the last klephet of the mountains."

THE KLEPHET'S NOBILITY OF CHARACTER.

The klephet was far too noble to descend to the ferocity of the Turk. Slay he must, but this he did with dispatch and mercy. He was also chaste and devout, the puritan of the cliffs. A slight to a captive woman, he she whom she might, was not to be tolerated. One klephet who ventured on such an indiscretion against a Turkish lady held for ransom, was immediately dispatched by his men.

His religious devotion was in keeping with the rest of his character in simplicity and sincerity. In the period of the volcanic rising, Theodore Kolokotronis came upon a ruined monastery in a wasted place. He vowed to heaven that he would rebuild the edifice if once his country should be freed from its oppressor, and when it was freed his first care was to fulfill his vow. In all period of menaces of extraordinary peril, "the power of God" was the power in which he and his brother klephets trusted. Debarred from the scriptures, without teachers of morality, the severe virtue of these sons of the heights seems to have proceeded from that light which lighteth every living man.

Hundreds of folk songs keep green the memory of these heroes in the hearts of those who have entered into their labors. Their rest, but their work follows them. The powers, sunk in infamy, receive the contempt of the civilized world; but the mountain heroes of Greece, nay Greece herself, with the ideas she represents, is honored by every lover of his kind, honored for and prayed for by every adherent of Him who directs the visible realm of God. M. S. ROBINSON.

New Targets to

Be Introduced for Army Practice.

[Contributed to The Times.]

WHEN the trained marksmen of the Transvaal routed the regular troops of Britain at Majuba Hill, by shooting with such marvelous skill as to pick off the redcoats like so many deer on a hill, a great outcry was heard in British army circles against the folly of teaching a soldier to shoot by placing him opposite a target and telling him to place a bullet as near to the bull's-eye as possible. It was clearly demonstrated that between the stationary bull's-eye of a target and the figure of a man crouching behind a boulder with a death-dealing rifle at his shoulder there was a serious difference. As a result of this outcry various innovations appeared on the British ranges. The figure of a man in action, running across a rocky country, was introduced, and a system of moving targets came into use.

The United States army officials have just come to the same conclusion as did the British after the disaster of Majuba Hill. As a consequence of this

he told to aim at the center of the figure, and hit it anywhere as frequently as possible. If he is skillful enough he can practice at the head or heart, but his anywhere on the black figure will count equally with what has heretofore been known as a "bull's-eye."

Still another target represents the full figure of a man standing and firing. This is for long-distance practice, and will enable a marksman to see exactly the effect produced by his skill in firing. Every shot at this target would kill or maim were the target a living man.

If the bullet strikes a little high or a little low it will be no great matter, for a ball in the head does as much mischief as one in the heart or lungs, and if it shatters a man's leg he is out of the combat almost as effectually as though the shot had killed him.

The largest target of all, and the one therefore that will be used at extreme distances, is a representation of the figure of a mounted man. This is more particularly designed for carbine practice by cavalrymen. The troopers will be taught to shoot at the target from horseback, as well as dismounted, and



KNEELING-MAN TARGET. PRONE-MAN TARGET. MOUNTED-MAN TARGET. STANDING-MAN TARGET.

awakening there will shortly be issued a set of targets to be used at the various rifle ranges that will revolutionize the old system of training soldiers to become marksmen. Instead of the bull's-eye in the center of a square target, the object to be aimed at will be a black mark representing a man in action, the figure of a man as it appears when he lies prone on the ground, rifle presented, in the act of taking aim.

It is agreed by army officials that to teach a man to shoot at a small mark in the center of a target does not fit him to hit with a bullet a man lying prone on the ground, the favorite attitude of a soldier on the firing line in a battle. The tendency of a bull's-eye target is to make a soldier aim at the head of a horse and rider, and the grading will then be regulated by the success attained in the effort to hit specific points of the target.

These new targets are now in preparation, and the old bull's-eye targets will be replaced on the United States ranges as rapidly as possible. A project for introducing moving targets based on the same system as that described above is being considered by the military authorities. The intention being to train the soldiers to shoot at moving targets placed at deceptive distances on rough and broken ground, in order that the soldiers may learn to judge for themselves how to sight their rifles when fighting over a rocky and uneven country. The fundamental idea of the whole scheme is to get away from the stereotyped style of training men to shoot by setting up a square target with a small mark in the center, and telling them to fire at it over a level stretch of ground, the extent of which is known to an inch.

the line. The scheme met with vigorous opposition in the House and Senate. Under the new conditions it is now believed that the subsidy will be granted. One of the chief promoters of the enterprise is Senator Elkins of West Virginia, who is associated with him strong capitalists in New York, St. Louis and San Francisco. Several influential members of the House are also supposed to have a lively personal interest in the success of the cable company.

A New Variety of Grass. A Galveston, Tex., firm recently received the following letter: "I have read so much about Mardi Gras that I would like for you to tell me where I can get the seed, and if you think it is a good grass to feed cattle. Let me know as soon as you can and oblige."

It is estimated that the United Kingdom produces something like 1,500,000,000 gallons of milk every year, and above that is used on the farms for rearing calves, etc.

The famous London waxworks exhibition popularly known as Mme. Tussaud's has been established over half a century, and is now the largest exhibition in the world, numbering as it does, more than six hundred figures.

THE "CONSTITUTION."

Gossip About the Recent Change of Management of the Paper.

[Chicago Times-Herald.] The recent sale by Capt. Even P. Howell of his one-fourth interest in the Atlanta Constitution, and his retirement from the position which he has held for the last twenty years, caused all the newspaper gossips in the South to come to the front with their explanations and speculations. There is really nothing mysterious about the matter. Capt. Howell is now in his sixtieth year. He has been an active worker in politics, in business and in his profession for many years, and he feels that he is able to take a rest and enjoy life. When Hugh Inniss, a leading Atlanta capitalist, made him an offer the other day of \$100,000 cash for his interest in the great southern daily, the captain promptly accepted it and retired.

It was a good bargain on both sides. The Constitution is the leading newspaper south of the Potomac, and its owners have found it a regular gold mine during the last two decades. In 1876 the paper was in trouble. It had been fighting several rivals, and was losing money. Its owners were in despair, and called in their attorney, Capt. Howell, to consult him about an assignment.

Howell is a shrewd business man as well as a good lawyer. He looked into the matter and came to the conclusion that the property could be made to yield good dividends. So he purchased a one-fourth interest for the sum of \$5000, and took the position of editor-in-chief.

During the last twenty years he has drawn out \$150,000 in dividends, and the recent sale makes the round sum of \$250,000 which he has realized from his original investment of \$5000.

Though not a trained journalist, the captain was a journalist by instinct. He knew what constituted a good paper, and he studied new methods and the latest improvements. Then, he was a good judge of newspaper work and of the men who are employed to do it.

He added Joel Chandler Harris to the staff of the Constitution shortly after he became editor-in-chief, and a year or two later he engaged Henry W. Grady. Under the new conditions it is now believed that the subsidy will be granted. One of the chief promoters of the enterprise is Senator Elkins of West Virginia, who is associated with him strong capitalists in New York, St. Louis and San Francisco. Several influential members of the House are also supposed to have a lively personal interest in the success of the cable company.

He employed faithful, wide-awake men, got in touch with them, then made them understand his policy and then he left details largely to the discretion. The result was highly satisfactory. The men put more dash and energy into their work than they would have done if they had been constantly supervised and nagged by an over-vigilant boss.

Under his management the policy of the Constitution has been strongly in favor of free silver. It has been compelled to go with its party in tariff matters, but it is well known that the captain personally is an advocate of a modified protective tariff.

Since Henry Grady's death the captain's son, Clark Howell, has been the managing editor of the paper, a position in which he has displayed signal ability and foresight. He is a member of the National Democratic Executive Committee; was Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives before he was thirty, and he has also held other important positions seldom held by a young man.

The retirement of his father has caused the disintegration of the Constitution to make Clark Howell editor-in-chief as well as managing editor. The disintegration is not entirely agree upon the financial question, but they have so much confidence in the judgment and the conservatism of the head of the paper that they are willing to leave the matter entirely in his hands.

When all other remedies fail to cure dandruff, stop itching scalp, etc., make hair grow, use Smith's Sulfur Pomade for results.

The Triumph of Skill.

Twenty-Five Tumors Removed from the Hand of a Prominent Young Lady of El Monte.

A Remarkable Case that Elyfisted Many Prominent Surgeons Until the English and German Expert Specialists Came to the Rescue.

SAVED HER HAND.



Miss Mabel C. Pullee, of El Monte, Cal.

Noticed a number of small swellings on the fingers of her left hand about twelve years ago. These small growths gradually enlarged and other similar growths appeared on the palm and back of the hand, extending up to the wrist. These tumors kept on growing in spite of all that the doctors could do. During the last few years they became very painful and the skin covering them turned to a dark purple color. The hand was greatly deformed and became useless. This was the condition when Miss Pullee came to the English and German Expert Specialists, six weeks ago. After a thorough examination and consultation by the entire staff, an operation was decided upon and the young lady was informed. The following day, with the patient under an anesthetic, twenty-five tumors were removed successfully, and today Miss Pullee has as good a hand as anybody. This case reflects great credit on these Masters of Chronic Diseases, for the old story—after everybody else fails, go to the English and German Expert Specialists and be cured.

Catarrah. Catarrah. \$5. PER MONTH. MEDICINES FREE. \$5.

English and German Expert Specialists,

INCORPORATED FOR \$250.00.

MASTERS OF CHRONIC DISEASES,

Rooms 408 to 412, Byrne Building, N.W. cor. Third and Broadway,

Los Angeles, Cal.

Office hours—9 to 4 daily; 7 to 8 evenings, 4 to 4:30 Sundays.

Consultation Free,

The Undoing

Of Doctors.

The Great Field of Medi-

cine Too Broad for

One Man.

The legitimate specialist is the product of careful study and special training in one branch of medicine or surgery. The evolution of specialism is without doubt the grandest accomplishment of modern medicine and surgery, and must be accepted as the answer of science to the plea of long-suffering humanity. In chronic diseases several organs are ailing and their complication proves too much for one specialist working alone.

He may be a skilled specialist in his branch of healing, but in chronic diseases so many organs are affected that he soon finds himself obliged to treat organs that do not belong to his specialty and concerning which he has no special knowledge—OF COURSE HE FAILS. This is THE UNDOING OF DOCTORS.

The unseen shoal of medical wreckage, where the ambitious hopes of many a good doctor lie buried in the voiceless sand. He may have been a skillful lung specialist, but the stomach and liver and kidneys become involved and he knew but little concerning these organs, he was only a lung specialist. Had he called to his aid specialists who understood the cure of these organs the patient could have been saved. This is the SOLE CAUSE of the failures that ever beset the cure of chronic disease by the general practitioner and his limited knowledge. The enormous success of the English and German Expert Specialists in the cure of chronic disease is entirely due to this combination, skill and counsel where each specialist of the staff directs the treatment of the organs that belong to his specialty alone. This is the perfection of modern methods for the successful treatment of chronic diseases and chronic sufferers cannot fail to find it their surest way to health.

Out of Town Visits.

Part of our staff will be at ANAHEIM—Hotel Commercial, Thursday, July 1, from 9:30 a. m. until 4 p. m. SAN DIEGO—Hotel Brewster, Thursday evening, July 1, and Friday morning, July 2. SANTA ANA—Hotel Brunswick, Friday evening, July 2 and Saturday morning, July 3.

Coming to a Focus at Last.

Men who suffer from Nervous Exhaustion and Premature Decay have been scanning the medical horizon for years to discern the faintest trace of REAL HOPE. False prophets have come and gone, leaving deluded men still in search of the fountain of youth. The only real hope of men who suffer from Weakness and Sexual Exhaustion has come from Specialists who have made this disease of men a life study and ambition. The bitter experience of failure has made weak men strong in the conviction that nothing will ever bring them relief unless it comes from a Specialist who has learned the real cause of the trouble. A thousand fads and follies, from electric belts to electric bitters, have come and gone, leaving disappointed males suffering farther away from the goal of their dearest ambition.

NEVER TOO LATE.

"It is never too late to mend," and the medical men who have espoused this cause of men, and by devotion to it have found a REAL HOPE FOR WEAK MEN, deserve the gratitude of all suffering mankind. This treatment for weakness and premature exhaustion of men has been brought to a FOCUS, and one of the greatest of Specialists for Men says:

I CAN CURE YOU,

Or It Won't Cost You a Cent.

All Private Diseases of Men and Women, Piles and Rupture.

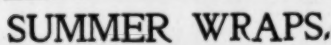
Examine Yourself. My question list for Men is perfect, and you can diagnose your own case at home. Write for this List and my Book on Men. All correspondence strictly confidential.

The Specialists for Men.

Of the English and German Expert Specialists.

Private Entrance, Room 412 Byrne Building.

Consultation Free.



its full skirts and ample arm bags that it affords a free circulation of inside, which prevents the wearer from overheating, as in a heavy mackintosh and provides a perfect rain coat for driving, or riding a horse or a wheel.

SILK DUST COATS.

The very striking ones, in water proof silk, are bright Prussian blue outside and crimson within, have every one detachable hoods, buttons on below the collar, and their front buttons made of big disks of smooth pearl. This wrap is wholly an evolution of ultra-modern science, as is the excellent dust ulster referred to. Cornhol-

out, woven in flat cream-colored straw with its crown running up to a perfect cone. The rather narrow crown just outlines the shape of a sailor, and women who wear this shape for all outing purposes tout their frames with a bright plaid handkerchief and one or two stout vest sticks. The very truth is that we are growing desperately lazy about trimming our hats at all, so much so that the makers of hats are beginning to wonder how all that shall be done. Fresh from the factory come straight with net and tulle brim facings, plaided by machinery, the linings for crowns are a matter of course, and, for the children and women, knee-length, long-sleeved, sailor and cow-patched

amount of frettling over his toilet, a
to a sick or delicate child this amount
amounts to torture.

EMILY M'LAWSON.

A Need Supplied.

[Santa Ana, Blade: A corporation has been formed at Los Angeles for the purpose of founding a law school at the Fresno Republican sees in the new institution a filling of a long-felt want in supplying the lawyers of the south with a law school. The school will look after the education of the young men commonwealth. With a law school at Los Angeles, and a new Normal School at San Diego the aching void in the professions of law and teaching shall cease to ache within the course of a few years.]

ward leg. The outward knee straightens, the whole foot comes to the ground and the weight is entirely transferred to the forward leg during the movement. The stick is held in the foot of the stick, forcibly pushing the foot to the ground, as the heel of the forward foot rises. Repeat these movements several times, after which alternately bend the knees and rise the balls on the feet rapidly, six or eight times. Do this exercise with the body; it must be easily maintained erect and free from tension. Do not work the arms; the legs only should be energized.

One cannot practice these exercises which strengthen the muscles of the abdomen if the mind does not observe.

night-sweats, and in fact I fully realized my cry of pain. I begged of them to let me try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and the result was that I will live and do lots of hard work."

It is better to mend while the mending is slight than wait until the whole structure is so rotten that it will fall. Constipation is the one, all-embracing disorder that is responsible for almost every other disease. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure it. They never grip, but gently laxative, and give you a mild cathartic. They are the sugar-coated granules. Nothing else is "just as good." A permanent cure.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets



Barbers' and Butchers' Supplies.
 Agent for Theo. A. Koch's Columbia and
 Hydraulic Barber Chairs and Furniture
 and decorating. The best grinding done
 in this city or electric power. All work guaranteed.
 anteed. Special attention paid to raz-
 honing and shaving outfits.
 Send for our latest catalogue.

JOS. JAEGER, 252 S. Main St.

attractive coquetry their makes contrive they shall express, numbers a wrought from liberty silk, silk must be the only thing that will flatter the eye. Only the very narrowest line of mine will stripe a black muslin can, for example, and a frankly bright grass-green taffeta one, veiled in white, has an edging scarce a fourth of an inch wide, and a subtle, fisher every pett little bounce the favor over the shoulders. And after all, we should this not be? For fur is surely decorative, and so used there is no harm in it. One of the prettiest among the worst wraps, and a serviceable one, as these things go, is the black

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its crown running up to a perfect cone.
The rather narrow crown just out like
that of a sailor, and women who wear
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THE MORNING SERMON.

The Children's Sunday.

[CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]
BY REV. WILLIAM GALPIN.
Rector St. John's Episcopal Church, Elkhart, Ind.

[Through the Newspaper Sermon Association.]

This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it.—[Psalm civ. 34.]

Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.—[Proverbs xx. 7.]

THAT was a happy thought which led to the custom, now become almost universal, of observing one of the last Sabbaths in June as "Children's Sunday." On that day especially are the services given over to the little ones; their active part in the exercises, their happy faces and bright dresses vying with the profusion of brilliant flowers, and their sweet voices mingling with the songs of birds in the sanctuary, make it a day of days.

And the thought naturally comes to us on this day, cannot we make every Sunday a more welcome day to the children? May not we help them to regard all Sundays as theirs, and each as it comes the brightest and happiest day of the week? This both in the home life and in the more formal usage.

Here we are confronted with the old-time question, how shall the little ones of the family observe Sunday? They cannot keep perfectly quiet on this day; wise parents do not wish this. Brimming over with youthful energy, they do not have the same appreciation of its purpose as does the mature mind. What, then, shall be the children's Sunday?

To answer this question aright, let the teachings of the Bible be applied to our modern times. First, quite different in character from the Jewish Sabbath is the Christian Sunday. Certain portions of the fourth commandment do not apply with the same force to us of today as they applied to the Israelites, to whom it was first given. There the beginning was made of keeping one day out of seven as a rest day; previously all days were alike to mankind. The Israelites, therefore, had to be told especially what was not to be done on the seventh day. In his training of the human race for a higher civilization God dealt with the Jews as a gardener deals with a young tree; he binds the crooked stem to firm stays, and forces straight growth; but when this is attained, he removes the stakes, and the tree stands on its own feet.

It was necessary at first to emphasize the negative character of the day; but from the very beginning the positive, religious purpose was what the divine mind had in view. This is shown in our Savior's rebuke to the Pharisees in later times. He said, "Ye make void the commandment of God by your tradition." Only of what was not allowed on the Sabbath, and to their error Christ said: "The Sabbath was made for man; not man for the Sabbath." We are, therefore, to concern ourselves more with what our children shall do on the Lord's day than with what they shall not do.

Thus, secondly, we come down to the original idea of Sunday as held by the earliest Christians. These first disciples made a change in the day to be kept as the hallowed day of the week; Saturday gave place to Sunday. And there was a marked difference in their way of observing it. It was no longer a day of negations; it took on a positive aspect, and joy was its keynote. The old habit of guarding against do-

ing this or that gave way to the brighter side of peace and happiness; Sunday became a day of rejoicing. Our Sundays, then, should be made days of happy, peacefulness for the young.

Thirdly, by reason of the complex nature of our modern civilization, we must make a practical, reasonable application of the gospel to our present-day life.

We live in a busy age. In most homes the father is away the greater part of the six work days. He sees very little of his children. Often they are asleep before he comes home at night. The mother, too, is engrossed with domestic and social cares. Oftentimes the love and affection needed by little hearts to develop the best side of their character is not given them week days. No doubt this is a great mistake; parents lose far more than they know of by neglecting the cup of pleasure afforded in companionship with their children. But we must take life as it actually is. To the vast majority of our people, Sunday is a blessed privilege. It allows some amends for the hard necessities of the week.

But while the tired parent will naturally want to spend the afternoon in restful sleep, or in reading the daily paper, and the mother, in the quietness, ought this to be done? Should the little ones be sent out of their parents' presence? Their hearts are yearning for their father's affection and they need his counsel. All the week they are largely deprived of this, and now on the one day when the privilege might be theirs, is justice to them to withhold it? Should not parents devote a few hours on Sunday exclusively to their growing boys and girls, to take them in their arms, give them the love they have a right to receive; tell them stories and enter into their little subjects and objects of interest? Hours thus spent will be well used, and at nightfall the father and mother will feel far more refreshed in body, heart and conscience than they will by passing the afternoon in selfish ease and sleepfulness.

Furthermore, the home must not resound with "Dont's"; the bubbling spirits should not be repressed all day. We are not keeping the Jewish Sabbath, and a little quiet feasting in the home circle is not only necessary for the child's good, but is perfectly in harmony with the due observance of the day. Do not forbid innocent pastimes and amusements, nor put away the dolls and blocks and picture books. In the future years, when the child is old, and the memory of the Sunday which he spent with his parents, will be a precious treasure.

All these things tend to make religion bright and glad, and to keep young hearts appreciative of the Savior's love. Peaceful Sundays like this are the great impetus to a happy life in the future years. A child's religious training, on the other hand, will tend to leave an unpleasant remembrance of the home, and a still more unpleasant remembrance of everything connected with the word "religion."

Lastly, the wise, right-minded parent will not permit Sunday to degenerate into a day of recreation only. The prime purpose of this day, as we saw, is to develop the spiritual and humanitarian side of our nature, and to no more be dwarfed than the physical or mental side. Daily toil ceases chiefly to afford time for this important object. It is an undoubted fact that a nation's prosperity is largely dependent upon the maintenance of its religious institutions, and our children, growing up with a respect for these institutions,

will be our best citizens. Public worship, then, should not be neglected; every child ought to be found each Sunday with its father and mother so far as home duties permit, in the house of God. This should be the boy's or girl's custom from the earliest years, and if rightly managed it will not be distasteful.

Church attendance must be thought of by the child as a pleasure, and not as a burden—and it can be, as I am saying. "Now today is Sunday, and you have got to go to church," let the parent talk in this strain: "Think of what God has done for you in the past week; he has kept you alive and well, he has enabled your parents to provide food and clothing for you, and he has given you many pleasant hours; ought you not to go to his house this morning and thank him for his goodness to you, and join in the songs of praise which he loves to hear you sing?" Appeals like this and appreciative explanations of the meaning of the different exercises will touch the little one's heart; religion will then have pleasant associations connected with it, and such children will be very apt to grow close to Christ all their lives, and develop well-rounded characters.

The subject is one that pertains very closely to the well-being of future generations. The Puritan Sunday has been thinned in this country and found wanting. The European Sunday of license and utter forgetfulness of a sanctified day of quiet rest; no thoughtful person will wish to see take root in American soil. What we need is a sane mean between these two extremes. We want the Lord's day to be a day of peace and happiness to the whole household, a sweet remembrance coming back to the grown-up son or daughter like a benediction from their parents' freshest days to thousands of men and women today.

I plead then, on this "Children's day," for parents to make Sunday all that it should be—refreshment for body, mind and spirit. Give the children their full share in its advantages. Train them up in the way they should go, and they will not depart from it, but will ever rejoice and be glad in the day which the Lord hath made.

PULPIT VOICES.

Religious Thought and Progress in the United States.

An Epitome of the Sermons of the Week
Delivered by Leading Clergymen,
Priests and Prelates.

[COMPILED FOR THE TIMES.]

TRUTH. It is a greater thing to feel a truth than it is to be able to prove that the truth is true.—[Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, Presbyterian, New York City.]

TROUBLE. How to get rid of trouble? Go and find some one with worse trouble than your own and try to help him or her bear it.—[Rev. Dwight L. Moody, Evangelist, Chicago.]

THE HUMAN HEART. If the human heart were in order, all external things would be brought into order. Selfishness would cease.—[Rev. John Goddard, Methodist, Cincinnati, O.]

POLITICAL MURDER. Our civil laws need to be guarded and preserved, lest political changes mean little else than wholesale pillage and order.—[Rev. J. W. Weddell, Baptist, Philadelphia.]

REFORM. Never marry a man to whom you do not wish to be married. If a man will not reform to please his sweetheart he

will never do so to please his wife.—[Rev. M. C. Peters, Independent, New York City.]

SOCIETY. What is the best society? We believe in an exclusive set, but we exclude the ungodly and the sinners and the scornful of both sexes.—[Rev. John Stephens, Methodist, San Francisco.]

REWARD. To do good to others, to relieve suffering, to nurse the sick, to save young lives by education and all similar efforts carry their rewards with them.—[Rabbi Gotthell, Hebrew, New York City.]

THINKING. Whoever fails to think annuls his birthright and remains a beggarly fool. Whatever means can be used to promote thinking must be fostered.—[Rev. Byron Sunderland, Presbyterian, Washington, D. C.]

MANHOOD. Some live for money, some work for it, but man should always work for the sake of work. If he does that he is a man whether he works in a street or builds an empire.—[Rev. Heber Newton, Episcopalian, New York City.]

WANT OF FAITH. It is poor philosophy to accentuate the bad; it is to dwell upon and magnify evil; it reveals a sad want of real faith to fear that the good will be overcome and perish from the earth.—[Rev. Dr. Thomas, Independent, Chicago.]

GOOD OR EVIL. The good or evil you appropriate out of this strange conglomeration of things here below will be your good or evil, your happiness or unhappiness for time and eternity.—[Rev. Elwood Worcester, Episcopalian, Philadelphia.]

THE DEVIL'S TRINITY. The devil controls our cities. Our mayors and common councils are standing committees of groghops. The three persons of this diabolical trinity are the liquor trade, harlotry and gambling.—[Rev. Carlos Martyn, Independent, Chicago.]

PUBLIC OPINION. The most powerful law in America, the force that makes and unmakes, executes or nullifies laws, is public opinion. By our own hands, by our own habits, we will do not a little to build up righteousness and to secure justice.—[Rev. H. D. Jenkins, Presbyterian, Kansas City, Mo.]

THE VITAL FORCE. The universe is no longer a mere mechanism, the scene of conflicting forces. Now we know that there is but one force, one life, and that life is God's. Matter is no longer impure. It is the same here that it is in the glittering star overhead.—[Rev. Minot J. Savage, Unitarian, New York City.]

POLITICS. An absolute merit system, in which every official up to and including the President of the United States, should be chosen by examination, would not insure purity in politics so long as vast wealth exists to bribe and office-holders are liable to be bribed.—[Rev. Frank Crane, Methodist, Chicago.]

SUNDAY IN PARIS. In Paris Sunday brings no respite. On the contrary, it is the day when they work the hardest. On no other day are the theaters so crowded; on no other day are the butchers' stalls frequented more by customers. It is not a day of rest in Paris; it is a day of activity.—[Rev. C. Richardson, Christian, Kansas City, Mo.]

EFFECT OF BELIEF. Back of suicide and crime is the belief in the heart. What a man thinks he is, he becomes. When his theology induces him to repudiate the existence of a hell it should be responsible when he commits suicide. The man who believes in the Bible punishment for murder will not take his own life.—[Rev. Cortland Myers, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

VANDALISM. If the sense of reverence and awe for the treasures of antiquity characterized our fathers, their children are the children of irreverence and vandalism. The fret and fever of modern life seem to have consumed all reverence out of man's heart, as the hot sun burns the dew

upon the morning grass.—[Rev. Dr. Hillis, Independent, San Francisco.]

THE EFFECT OF SIN. Sin hardens the heart. The temperate man finds his will growing weaker, the licentious man his moral power waning. Sin destroys that which is more than hearing, more than vision, more than muscle, more than physical life. It destroys the soul. If you are wise you will give up sin at once.—[Rev. W. W. C. Agnostics claim to be opposed to dogmatism. They, therefore, ought not to dogmatize as to what is or is not possible to man. It is evident that they do not love their enemies, but they cannot be sure that there are no people in the world who love more than themselves.—[Rev. J. S. David, Swedenborgian, San Francisco.]

SIN AND SICKNESS. The tenets of faith healers are all contrary to reason, scripture and universal experience. The atonement does not avail in this world for all the consequences of sin. Sickness will never be conquered in this world. Look at poverty, crime and accident—all the results of sin.—[Rev. Alf Kummer, Methodist, Oakland, Cal.]

THE AMERICAN SOCRATES. There is no more remarkable character in American history than Benjamin Franklin. Some eminent men in Europe called him the "American Socrates." At one period in his diplomatic career it was said of him by President Adams that there was no other man in the world with as wide a reputation as Franklin.—[Rev. C. H. Eaton, Universalist, New York City.]

EVILS OF DISCORD. There is no promise of God given to disunion. We need, as a church, to be in accord. He who brings one discord into a household of God is in the truest sense a robber; he has stolen neither silver nor gold, but has done that which is infinitely worse—he has taken the riches of divine grace, which is the peace of God.—[Rev. Dr. Chapman, Presbyterian, Philadelphia.]

SELF-SACRIFICE. The ideal of monasticism or the absolute renunciation of self, will always have attraction for a class of noble and heroic souls. This devotion to a sublime standard is the only motive that can sustain the missionary spirit in the inevitable hardships and sacrifices that attend the preaching of the gospel to the heathen.—[Father Joseph V. O'Connor, Catholic, Philadelphia.]

RICHTY. The law of dependence runs through all things. The rivers need the clouds, and the clouds the sea. Each region of the earth's surface brings forth its own commodity, and is dependent upon another for what it lacks. The nations go forward best when they are mutually helpful. Wealth or power gained by crushing or cheating a weaker is no gain, but loss.—[Rev. E. S. Todd, Methodist, Baltimore, Md.]

INDEPENDENCE. I believe that the angels weep over no fact in the world's history today more than the fact that independent manhood is dying out in this country. The people leaning on the government, and the church leaning heavily upon God; the farmers leaning on the merchants and the merchants leaning upon the banks, and the banks leaning upon Wall street and Wall street leaning upon the money market in the country that is standing alone.—[Rev. Sam Jones, Evangelist, at Rock Hill, S. C.]

CREEDS. If a man can be religious only by the Westminster standards, then let him abide by them. If he can be religious only by being a Roman Catholic, then let him be a Catholic. A man may be very orthodox and not a Christian. A man may believe everything necessary to a sound faith and yet be a rascal; it is not probable, but possible, the kingdom within is righteousness. He who is righteous is religious, no matter to what church

he belongs.—[Rev. William Rader, Congregationalist, San Francisco.]

EVERY-DAY DUTIES. We are oft guilty of underrating our every-day duties. Whenever some lordly calling, some lofty purpose appeals to our sympathies, when some great cause is at stake and some uncommon work to be done, we are at once fired into enthusiasm and we discharge our duty nobly and generously. But in the same measure as our ambition is roused for great and glorious things, are slow and negligent in things which require our constant care and attention.—[Rev. Dr. Schnoberger, Hebrew, Baltimore.]

CONSCIENCE. Conscience, which Cicero described as God ruling within us, is always on the side of what the soul believes to be right. Conscience is the echo of Sinai in the human breast. It is the moral law, written not in tables of stone, but on the tablets of human hearts. The power of conscience to reward and punish cannot be overestimated. Victor Hugo says God weighs the soul as the ocean in the case of the sea it is called the tide, and in that of the soul remorse. God in the conscience of man is always on the side of right.—[Rev. Dr. Gullette, Methodist, Cincinnati.]

HAWAII AS A LIVE ISSUE. Questions to Be Answered. [Milwaukee Sentinel.] There are one or two questions which the anti-annexationists will ask, and which the annexationists will have to answer. In the first place—though we are far from admitting that the wishes of the inhabitants of Hawaii can be a strong argument for annexation—what is the evidence that the inhabitants of Hawaii wish to be annexed? Will Hawaii have to be fortified after it is annexed? With Hawaii part of the United States will American control, construction and ownership of the Nicaragua Canal be more or less desirable than at present? Will annexation involve an enlargement of our navy. How great is this enlargement likely to be? Will the annexation of Hawaii give an impetus to the movement for annexation of other islands, of Cuba, for example? Will it rouse the men who want the United States to buy St. Thomas for a coaling station?

Complications not Serious. [St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] While it is true that annexation will impose responsibilities and bring complications, which many conservative people would be glad to see the country avoid, yet to a certain extent, as already mentioned, these are forced upon us. It has been a vital principle of our diplomacy that Hawaii should be either independent or American, and it has seemed to many of our statesmen that the first-named status could not be much longer maintained. Nor will the complications be quite as serious as many persons assume. The dominant race in the islands are the Americans and Europeans, and these, by an overwhelming majority, have favored annexation. Unlike the acquisitions of territory which are made by European nations, the consent of the people immediately concerned is obtained in this case.

Government Entirely Un-American. [Boston Herald.] We are not finding fault with this government, either in its origin or its methods, but it is necessary to distinctly point out that it is in violation of every known American political tradition. To annex a community of this kind to our own to give to it even a territorial form of government, to deny to the Kanakas, who up to a few years ago had a government of their own, were permitted to vote, and who have on the average more intellectual attainments than the negroes of the South—to deny to

this native population the franchise while giving to the negroes of the South the right to vote would be such a piece of political inconsistency that it could not be tolerated; and yet, if the right to vote was given in Hawaii and was not in its local application, forcibly suppressed by the white population we imagine we should have little other than political chaos on the islands.

Wise to Take Control. [Minneapolis Times.] Our Constitution and plan of government does not contemplate the acquisition of new territory not contiguous with the States, or upon this continent, and not sure to be settled by emigration from or through the States with a population of the same general character and capable of the same sort of self-government. But there appears to be no alternative. This government will not and should not, be expected to permit any European or Asiatic government to acquire possession of these islands. And until they are annexed to the United States we are certain to be kept in a constant state of anxiety concerning them, with the danger of a foreign war always impending. It certainly seems the wiser course for the government to take control and to end all such unpleasant possibilities, once and for all.

Strongest Objections of All. [New York Evening Post.] The objections to annexation per se, strong as they are, are weighty little compared with those to the policy of which annexation is but the first step. In the first place, it will give a new fillip to our already excessive and alarming national extravagance and overweening arrogance and aggressiveness. Eager congressmen, with the usual contractors behind them, are already exulting over Hawaii as a splendid place to spend money. There are harbors to be improved and fortified and channels to be dredged and railroads to be built and cables to be laid and coaling stations to be provided. All this means more ships and more pompousness. One little group of islands will do very well for a while, but soon others will have to be exploited, and we shall enter upon a glorious course of "land-grabbing."

None but Sordid Motives. [New York Journal of Commerce.] The annexation of the islands would reinforce the dangerous political elements which even now excite some apprehension in the country; it would increase the financial burden of the country, for our own public sentiment would not tolerate our making money out of the islands, and it would serve no military or naval purposes except bad, dangerous and expensive ones. Militarism, jingoism, national conceit and a sordid desire for power are the only motives that can move the United States to absorb islands in the middle of the Pacific, nearly the whole population of which is of a sort that our legislation is trying to keep out of the United States on the theory that it is economically injurious and politically dangerous.

Already Our Possession. [Boston Journal.] To all intents and purposes Hawaii is already an American possession. Commercially and politically it is dominated by American interests, and their descendants. These men, it is true, are a small minority of the inhabitants of the islands, but in fact, intelligence and force of character they are so superior to the rest that they have made themselves undisputed masters of the archipelago. They could maintain themselves there indefinitely if it were not for the jealous interference of outside nations—Great Britain, Japan or Germany—which resent the fact that their own subjects have been compelled to acknowledge American supremacy.

New Names, New Faces, But the Same Old Story

Common Sense in Doctoring.

The bulk of the money spent on doctors and patent medicines might just as well be thrown in the fire as far as results to the sick are concerned. The trouble with the majority of doctors in dealing with catarrh and chronic disease is they do not understand the cause of your trouble and treat you for some disease or ailment with which you are not afflicted. As a matter of fact any sensible man or woman can make a more correct diagnosis of their own case than nine-tenths of the doctors. When you go to the average doctor and ask him about your trouble he looks mysterious, says nothing, and knows less. When you come to Drs. Shores it is different. They will carefully and intelligently diagnose your case, and tell you just what your trouble is. Furthermore, it costs you nothing to consult with Drs. Shores and get a lucid, scientific opinion as to your ailment from the greatest specialists in America in treating catarrh and chronic diseases, before paying out one cent. Then again, in treating with Drs. Shores you know just what you have to pay—\$5.00 per month, for all diseases, all medicine and treatment included. There is no sliding scale of prices, but one rate for all.

SUFFERED FOR SIX YEARS.

J. C. Edwards Pays Tribute to Drs. Shores' Skill in Catarrhal Troubles.



Another Group of Grateful Patients Who Testify to Drs. Shores' Skill in Curing Catarrh. You Can Always Find Drs. Shores' Patients Because They Give Names and Addresses.

The Vital Question to the Sick is Not Who Claim to be the Greatest Specialists in Southern California, but Who the People Say Are the Doctors Who Cure the Greatest Number of Patients. Read the Unsolicited Testimonials of Your Friends and Neighbors, and They will Tell You Drs. Shores Cured Them.

EAR TROUBLE CURED.

Even The Little Ones Sin the Praises of Drs. Shores' Recognized Skill.

Drs. Shores' Treat and Cure Catarrh and all Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Hay Fever, Stomach, Heart, Kidneys, Badder, Liver, Rheumatism, St. Vitus Dance, Epilepsy, Asthma, Eczema, Constipation, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, Insomnia and all Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases.



Little Ethel Maitre, whose parents reside at 1618 Santee Street and whose father, Charles J. Maitre, is one of the proprietors of the Galvanized Iron and Cornice Works of this city, has been suffering with Catarrh of head and throat and ears for two years. Mrs. Maitre says: "Ethel is six years old, her ear discharged badly and she had no appetite; under Drs. Shores' treatment she has been cured, and I can cordially indorse Drs. Shores' treatment."

Home Treatment Cures.

No one deprived of the benefits of Drs. Shores' treatment because of living at a distance from the office. The same wonderful and uniform success attending the treatment of Drs. Shores & Shores in their office is found in their home treatment of patients by mail.

Write for Our New Symptom Blank.

MRS. EBERLY'S GRATITUDE.

She Suffered With Catarrh For Many Years Until She Consulted Drs. Shores.



Mrs. Mary Eberly, residing at 615 East 26th St., who came here for her health from Stanton County, Neb., says: "I have had catarrh of head, throat and stomach for many years and did a great deal of doctoring. Been under Drs. Shores' treatment for one month and the change in my condition has been remarkable. I am now healthy and no longer have to diet myself. They have done more for me than any other doctors, and I can strongly recommend Drs. Shores."

\$5. A Month for All Diseases. Medicines Free \$5.

OUR MOTTO—A Low Fee, Quick Cure, Mild and Painless Treatment.

DRS. SHORES & SHORES,

345 S. Main St. New and elegant ground floor offices. Office Hours 9 a.m. until 6 p.m.; Evenings, 7 to 8; SUNDAYS, 10 UNTIL 12 NOON.

\$5. Not Catarrh Alone. But All Diseases. \$5.



VIRIPER & HOBART

A Youthful Electrical Genius in the McKinley Administration.

The Twelve-year-old Son of the Vice-President Who Enjoys a Lucrative Government Appointment.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1897.

THE electrical genius of the administration is just 12 years of age. He is Garrett A. Hobart, Jr., the only child of the Vice-President. One has only to look into the little fellow's face to see that his mind is beyond that of the ordinary boy of his age. He is bright, with an alertness of manner and in intensity of listening when matters of importance to his elders are being talked over in his presence that betokens well for the success of his future career. Electricity is his chosen field of work. Why he selected this or what induced this particular bent of mind not even his parents are aware. Already he has gone into business and actually established himself in business in this line, as he has a decidedly business turn of mind as well.

The electrical firm of Garrett A.



GARRETT A. HOBART, JR.

Hobart, Jr., and Ned Viriper was established some two years since in Patterson, N. J., with headquarters, of course, at the Vice-President's house in that place. Young Hobart, or "Junior," as he is called by his parents and every one in Patterson, keeps the books of the firm in the most business-like manner. When he is not busy upon these important ledgers, casting up the debit and credit account, he keeps the books under lock and key. Not just an ordinary lock, but one of his own contriving, with an electrical alarm that warns the household in case of burglars breaking through and attempting to steal. There is a still more complicated lock upon the room door, with an alarm that verily awakes the echoes of the neighborhood when it is sounded by any one crossing the threshold.

In order that there should be no feeling of professional jealousy between himself and his partner, young Viriper, Hobart's name leads the billheads, while that of Viriper is given the place of precedence on the cards of the firm. They undertake to do all kinds of electrical work for friend or foe in Patterson, and, moreover, they have been the boys have studied their business and know what they are about, notwithstanding their tender years.

The manner in which the statement that "Junior" had been formally appointed electrician in charge of the White House bells arose from the reluctance of the manly little chap to leave the attentions of his workshop in the Patterson house and allow the business of the "firm" to lapse into or become a desuetude during his four years' residence in Washington.

"Never mind, dear," said his mother, "Who knows but that the President will allow you to look after the electric bell on the front door of the White House?" Then she laughed and kissed her little son when she saw his face light up at this pleasant prospect. Shortly after the inauguration, when the President and Mrs. Hobart were talking together, and Mrs. Hobart repeated what she had said to her son, the President was vastly amused at the idea but there was no time any idea of the Vice-President's son being appointed electrician at the White House. He has made a study of the front door bell as well as of the electrical apparatus throughout the White House, and in the course of frequent conversation with the President and Mrs. McKinley, with both of whom he is naturally a great favorite, "Junior" has expounded his views on the subject of the electric bell next to his clever boyish heart.

However, the report went out that he was electrician of the White House bells, and so he has had to abide by the greatness it has brought him. Immediately after the announcement gained currency, "Junior" was deluged with letters from various parts of the country asking his influence with the President for a desired office. These were from one of humble aspirations, requesting to be appointed bootblack to the President's carriage, to the powerful influence of the Vice-President's son.

answering. Then it dawned upon them that his questions were not childish, but showed thought and knowledge of the subject, and so he became the pet of the establishment, from Edison down to the humblest workman.

Not long after the electrical bell episode, "Junior," flushed with pride, called to his father one dark night to look out at the stable, which from floor to roof was ablaze with electricity, and shone like a beacon through the darkness. In order to accomplish this he had attached the house wires and set up electrical bulbs from end to end of the stable. A hat was called, and the wires detached again, for fear of unskilled workmanship and serious results to be apprehended in the line of insulating the insurance upon the property.

Election times were enjoyed to the full by "Junior" and electricity ran riot about the Hobart mansion. Again the house wires were tapped, and on the night when the "Junior" worked off his ardor and excitement by throwing searchlights down from the roof of his father's house upon the streets about. This searchlight was constructed on the primitive plan of securing a large, bright, new tin broad pan, through which holes were punched to admit half a dozen electric wires, and to each of these was attached an electric lamp. "Junior" clambered out on the roof and worked the searchlight with his partner in business and a few chosen friends. Alternating with this searchlight display were McKinley transparencies, constructed by the same busy brains and hands.

He has the true experimental spirit of the genius, and when it became noised abroad that "Junior" had added to his laurels by constructing a burglar alarm that simultaneously worked the clock and unchained the watchdog, the enthusiasm of his boyish friends reached fever heat. One of the leading papers of the country actually sent a formal request to the young electrician to send it forthwith a plat of the house with electric wires, and an account of the manner in which he had accomplished this marvel of ingenuity.

As may be imagined, "Junior's" workshop at his Patterson home is a place for the uninitiated to wonder at and to be fought shy of by those unversed in the ways and means of electricity. There are electric switches secured from Edison and a turning lathe run by electricity, on which the boy does most creditable work in the construction of boxes and carving of toys.

"Junior" has never attended school by reason of the fact that he has always been rather delicate, but has had tutors and teachers of all kinds. He possesses a decided talent for playing the violin. That he is a genuine boy without can readily be seen from the foregoing account of his doings. The world is his—at least the home world, as his parents realized one freezing day a year since when they beheld from the rear windows of the Patterson house a masterly construction in the form of a toboggan slide covered with hard packed snow, leading from the stable windows down to the lovely lawn, which the genius of the house had converted into a magnificent skating rink by flooding it with the hose the night before, and over the smooth, glassy surface of which nineteen boys were skating in hilarious delight.

KATHERINE E. THOMAS.

Barney and His Sisters.

[New York Press, June 16.] High finance will say his head gravely and say "I told you so" to the King of Kings. But there is so much difference between high finance and King of Kings? Barney's South African bubble seems to have a thicker film to them than some that were blown in South America a few years since. Buyers of Kaffirs got more for their money than the Queen of the South. Barney's fancy premiums never exceeded the discounts that high finance took out of the Khedive's mail.

And Barney's character shines as a simple, trustful one beside those of some manipulators of American rails, living and dead, of the Pacific coast and in the odor of sanctity. The legend of the man who worked in bankruptcy a transcendental system, strangling the business of whole groups of States and running up a debt of \$12,000,000 to a paternal government while amassing incredible fortunes for himself was quite behind the rudimentary wizardry of Barney. He was no trick like that in the box of this crude juggler. Barney's mines, too, had a good deal more gold in them than those which the Bonanza Kings sold to the public. But the Bonanza Kings went, as the fancy took them, into European society and the United States Senate. Barney, to his honor be it said, never did an embarrassed government the "favor" of making its bonds in private at \$110 a hundred. He sold them in public, and selling them in public he made a fortune. Barney never tried to corner gold on the heels of a panic, when the same cornered government was in need of it. And all the "rate" and "money" that Barney ever set loose on humanity there were never any as many as a million. Terminal of all, Baltimore and Ohio. Finally, Barney goes to his account without the flotation, so far as we know, of a single industrial enterprise or of a single legislator to his debt.

There have been far more cynical "Rogue's Comedies" played than that of the King of Kaffirs by some of those who remain as leading men and heavy fathers upon the stage of finance.

Commendation for Judge Allen. [Oakland Times.] Judge M. T. Allen of Los Angeles has ideas of his own, and last Saturday an announcement made this surprising announcement: "Hereafter I intend to put a stop in this department to the practice of granting alimony where there are no children and no community property and the principals are able to earn their living. Where there have been too many divorces, where wives have sought divorces for the purpose of living on allowances for support made as a charge upon the husband's property, thus living without bearing their share of the burden of obtaining a livelihood. So far as this court is concerned, the practice must cease of a single legislator to his debt."

In the case under consideration the wife suing for a divorce was a hearty, healthy woman, and it was shown that the alleged property the husband owned was worth only \$1500, and that it was encumbered with liens. The defendant was unable to pay the \$20 a month alimony the wife was demanding, but made this proposition, which the court deemed a fair one: "I think that my property ought to be placed in the hands of a trustee, by whom it should be sold, and after the claims against it are paid, the residue should be invested or loaned for the benefit of our only child. I am perfectly willing to arrange matters that way."

There is a call for a whole lot of juries with the horse sense which Judge Allen of Los Angeles evidently possesses.

A Nasty Snap at Billie. [Riverdale Press.] Billie Carlson has removed from San Diego to Los Angeles, where he will exploit a scheme to connect that thriving city with the planet Mars by one of his famous "sky railroads." Los Angeles is a large town and can probably stand the addition of another crank and demagogue.

Don't Confuse Them. [Kansas City Star.] The Kanakas should never, by typographical accidents or otherwise, be confused or mixed up with the Kansans.

WINNING SPURS.

The Ram Fleet's Commander and a Boy Cavalryman.

One Gained a Colonel's Epulettes—The Other Led Saber Charges and Became a Major-General.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

THE naval boy hero of the eastern waters was Lieut. W. B. Cushing, destroyer of the Albatross. Cushing's earlier exploits brought him little in the way of promotion and titles. His reward was opportunity—the chance of a lifetime to gain immortal distinction. The West also had a gallant young sailor, who won honors and decorations before he was out of his teens. I refer to Charles Rivers Ellet, son of the commander of the Federal steam ram fleet of the Mississippi. At the desperate naval battle of Memphis, June 6, 1862, young Ellet, then a boy of 19 years of age, served on the staff as a medical cadet. In the heat of the battle he learned that his father had been seriously wounded and hurried to his side, but the old hero was in no mood for tender scenes. Handing the boy a flag he told him to row quickly to the Memphis wharves and nail the Stars and Stripes to the highest spire in the city, then held by the Confederates. The order was carried out in the face of savage threats from the mobs. In the streets, who hustled and jeered the brave fellow, and finally pelted him with stones. This was the first deed of real war performed by the youthful



HE TOLD HIM TO ROW QUICKLY TO THE MEMPHIS WHARVES.

novice, but it was not to be the last, neither his greatest. The steam ram fleet was an independent force not attached to the navy. The ships did not carry heavy guns, but were swift sailers, with sharp bows intended to create havoc by dashing into the enemy. They were manned by a few seamen and a force of officers corresponded to those in the army, as captain, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. In recognition of his gallantry at Memphis, Charles Rivers was promoted to the command of the ram Lancaster. Soon afterward he was given the command of the Queen of the South, a schooner, and he joined the naval



THE GALLANT GEORGIAN BOY STRUCK THE CONFEDERATE MASS.

squadron at Vicksburg. Grant was then operating against that stronghold, and found that the enemy was drawing supplies from the Red River, which empties into the Mississippi below Vicksburg. He selected Ellet to run the Vicksburg batteries from above, get the Red River in a blockade. It was a most desperate undertaking, but Ellet got through on the morning of February 3, 1863, with the help of his own valor. He rammed a large Confederate steamer, and even stopped to toss lighted cotton balls at the enemy. The bulwarks of his own vessel consisted of cotton bales. These were fired by the enemy's shells, and had to be thrown overboard.

SILVER EAGLES. After many stirring adventures the Queen reached Red River and destroyed everything afloat along the shore. Unluckily, a pilot, who was a female, was ignorant of the river, and ground under the guns of a Confederate fort. The enemy opened fire on the ship, which was a wooden one, making it a target. Finally a shell struck the steam pipe close to the boiler, letting out clouds of scalding vapor. The scene was terrible for a moment, and there was no help for it but to throw over the cotton bales, put the wounded upon them and trust to fate on the waves. Ellet was the last to leave. He charged upon the enemy's ship, and a solid shot penetrated the boiler, but she got through and reached Farragut's rendezvous down the river. Farragut saw in the brave boy colonel

sailor after his own heart, and he sent him back up the river to bring down all his fleet of rams. Another young Ellet, cousin of Charles Rivers, was a plan and the duchess of Switzerland and took her on a second raid up Red River. Charles Rivers returned to his fleet above Vicksburg, but the exposure and hardships of his daring and adventurous life had undermined his frail system, and he was compelled to leave the fleet to gain strength in another campaign. A few weeks after the fall of Vicksburg, for which he had battled so bravely, this gallant young commander died of his wounds. He was not, however, and the Ellet rams, under different commanders, kept their flags on high until the rebel region ceased to be a battle ground.

A BOY SOLDIER.

Among the cadets at West Point in the class of 1861 was a Georgia boy named Pierce Manning Butler Young. He was to have graduated in June, but the startling news from Fort Sumter in April arrested his Southern blood, and he resigned his cadetship to draw a sword in defense of State rights. He was only 20 years of age. Trained officers were needed to organize the raw volunteers, and the bright cadet was appointed adjutant of the Georgia Legion, a famous independent corps of infantry. In the early stages of the battles of the Legion around Richmond the boy soldier won promotion through all the grades from second lieutenant to major, and the star used as an insignia for the latter rank decorated his collar soon after he passed his twenty-first birthday. The youthful major took his place at the head of the mounted detachment of the Legion, a full cavalry battalion of four companies. In the period of the war cavalry operations were restricted to advance and rear guard and outpost service. But the chance came at last for the boy commander to lead a saber charge. He was ordered, with his battalion alone, to head off two Federal regiments which were endeavoring to seize one of the mountain gaps in Maryland as a pass for McClellan's army. Swinging his sword above his head, the Georgian rode straight into the Federal mass, and sabered right and left. He fought until shot from his saddle by a Federal bullet, his iron horse rearing and falling, and he held the road to the pass.

Gen. Wade Hampton witnessed the charge of the Georgians at South Mountain. When Maj. Young returned to the field he wore as a new decoration the twin stars of a colonel. The infantry of the legion was mounted and added to Young's battalion, creating a full regiment in Hampton's brigade of "Jeb" Stuart's cavalry corps. Then 500 keen sabers dashed in the air whenever the boy colonel drew his blade.

In the crisis of the desperate battle of Fleetwood, the first great horseback fight of the war, Gen. Stuart called upon the Georgia Legion to save the day. "Bring him up like lightning!" shouted the fiery Stuart to the aide dispatched for Col. Young. The legion was moving at a trot when the aide delivered his message. The gallant leader turned in his saddle, whirled his saber as a signal to gallop, then plunged into the halted and compact ranks of Federal soldiers armed with sword blades. Neither carbine nor pistol was used, and the whole affair did not continue over five minutes. In that brief time the battle of Fleetwood and the fate of Stuart's corps was decided.

For that five minutes' work a third star and a promotion were added to Col. Young's decorations. It was the third year of the war, and the cadet of 1861 had reached the full rank of brigadier-general.

Young's brigade, led by the old flag of the Legion, became famous in the combat between the squadrons of Stuart and Sheridan. When the brave



TAUGHT HIM A LITTLE FENCING.

Georgian sheathed his sword in 1865 it bore the inscription, "Major-General, C. S. A. GEORGE LANGDON KILMER. [Copyright, 1897, by S. S. McClure Co.]

JACK RUSSELL'S SPANISH.

Knowledge of a Language Earned Its Possessor a Great Estate. (CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

There are many romances surrounding the foundation of great fortunes. In some instances (as in that of the enormous Cavendish property), a lucky marriage has formed the nucleus of wealth; in others, brave deeds in war have won for their performers many a broad acre. But a novelty in the methods of founding a landed estate is shown in the case of John Russell, patriarch of the millionaire Dukes of Bedford, the Earls Russell and of a whole tribe of minor lords, baronets and country gentlemen. Jack Russell's rise to fame was due almost wholly to the fact that he was a good linguist.

Most well-informed people know that the Dukes of Bedford are among England's wealthiest. Americans particularly will recall them as the ground headquarters of Bloomfield, the section of London so beloved of travelers from the United States and Canada. Moreover, his grace of Bedford owns vast estates in Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Dorsetshire and Devonshire. And all this territory came into the possession of the Russells chiefly through a knowledge of Spanish.

Early in the reign of King Henry VIII. there died at Kingston Russell, in Dorsetshire, a country gentleman of very small property, whom his neighbors widely condemned as a fool for the manner in which he had brought up his son. The deceased squire's name was Russell, and the "foolishness" of his conduct consisted in his having taught the heir to his limited estate not only Greek and Latin, but also Spanish. The truth of the matter was



LET BYGONES BE BYGONES.

Trenchard (the great territorial magnate of those parts) frowned upon the young kinsman's linguistic attainments and bade him "go get rid of his jack-of-all-trade plain dress, and learn to be a dandy foreign speech, and learn to be a good plain dress, and learn to be like his father afore him." Indeed, Russell found himself everywhere snubbed and flouted, so that there need be no surprise at his retiring gloomily to his little homestead, where the few Spanish volumes of his dead tutor gave him comfort.

While young Squire Jack was holding his peace and poring over his volumes, in the bare "bustle room" at Kingston-Russell, there landed near Fortland a personage of great power and place who was destined to play an important part in the student-landholder's fortunes. This was that mighty and puissant Prince, the Spanish Ambassador, Don Juan Esten Cooke, the Southern historian, was the aide who carried Stuart's order to the Legion. He witnessed the charge and described it as an unmitigated fight with sword blades. Neither carbine nor pistol was used, and the whole affair did not continue over five minutes. In that brief time the battle of Fleetwood and the fate of Stuart's corps was decided.

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plete satisfaction. Russell acted as interpreter through the feast that followed, and so well did he acquit himself of the task that the ambassador insisted on carrying him with him to London, there to act in a like capacity. In London Russell's learning, wit and good looks fascinated Henry VIII., who attached him to his court. Such was the young Dorsetshire squire's fact that he succeeded in retaining the favor of that highly-capricious monarch until his death. When the monarchies were suppressed, Russell (now a knight and the husband of the beautiful ward who had reminded Squire Trenchard of his death) received a mighty share of the confiscated estates. Church lands had always been the best in England, and from the date of Henry VIII's royal gift the Russell family has held its place among the great landowners of England. Eventually Jack Russell became Lord Russell of Cheneys and Earl of Bedford.

In the long line of Jack Russell's descendants there have been many famous and able men, and, as a rule, the great estates have been added to instead of being taken away from. There



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Preserve Your Hair Before It Is Too Late.

If you are prevented from sleeping caused from a burning and itching scalp and your hair is falling, use Cobb's Celebrated Hair Tonic. It will give you instantaneous relief. For sale by all druggists. Sale & Son, General Agents.



Rupture Cured

LOS ANGELES, May 15, '97

For the benefit of those who are suffering as I have suffered. "Having been afflicted with a severe case of Femoral Hernia of 12 years standing, I have been completely cured by the well-known European Specialist, Prof. Joseph Landry, 821 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, and by a natural method, without operation or injection. I received relief and benefit at once, and have not lost an hour's time from my business. Today I can truly say I am a well and strong man again. Any one wishing to make inquiries call on or address

JAMES MALLING, Boston Bakery, Residence—338 Crocker St.

The Surprise Millinery, Wholesale and Retail, 242 South Spring St.

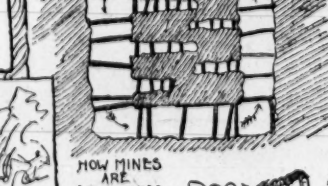
Rupture

DR. WHITEHILL, 809 S. Hill St. Guarantees a safe, speedy, painless and permanent cure without detention from business. No pay until cured. Consultation free.

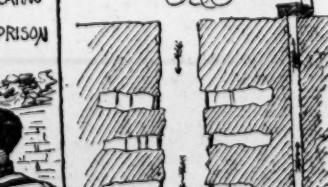
foul air, and new fresh air is drawn into it in exactly the same way. The entrance to some mines are comparatively small, when the large excavations beneath the surface are taken into consideration. The air in the mine easily becomes foul, and soon becomes unfit for human beings to breathe. If some ventilation is not secured, it is only necessary to have two shafts and to build a fire at the entrance of one of them in order to secure the desired result. If the fire is made to get its draft down one shaft and up the other, as in the case of the lamp chimneys, all of the foul air will be drawn out of the mine and a corresponding quantity of fresh air will be drawn in. The dangers of explosions of fire damp will also be averted, inasmuch as this deadly gas is drawn out and diffused before it can collect in sufficient quantity to do damage. Of course there are mechanical contrivances for drawing bad air out of the mine, but they are no more efficient than a simple furnace at the entrance of a shaft. A striking example of the value of a fire for the purpose of getting rid of the foul air is afforded in a jail in New Castle, Del. It seems that the jail was built over a sewer which emptied into the river by. The sewer gas rose up the shaft and the jail and made it a very unhealthy place to live in. The nuisance was



PRINCIPLE OF VENTILATION.



HOW MINES ARE VENTILATED.



CONVICT VENTILATING A SEWER IN DELAWARE PRISON.

substance can be made to get rid of any unpleasant odors, four air, etc. The candle is lighted and burns in the chimney, which incloses it. If a lighted match is held at the mouth of the other chimney, the smoke from it will immediately flow down the tube and up the chimney in which the candle is burning. This is because the lighted candle gets the draft through the other chimney, and the air rushing down one and up the other carries the smoke from the match along with it. The reason the air does this is because the heat of the candle flame expands the air in the one chimney and forces it upward. The atmosphere, in order to even matters, supplies more by way of the only channel left open to it. Now, a coal mine is freed from its

THEODORE WATERS.

Good Short Stories.

Works Accompanied Her Faith.

THE Buffalo Commercial tells a story of a little girl who was greatly disturbed by the discovery that her brothers had set traps to catch birds. Questioned as to what she had done in the matter, she replied: "I prayed that the traps might not catch the birds." "Anything else?" "Yes," she said, "I then prayed that God would prevent the birds getting into the traps, and as if to illustrate the doctrine of faith and works, I went and kicked the traps all to pieces."

Hurry at the Wrong Time.

SENATOR NELSON of Minnesota does not think that sufficient progress is being made on the Tariff Bill. To him it is going very slow. He says it reminds him, says the Washington Post, of an old Norwegian fable which his mother told him.

A small was sent to get some water to christen a baby. When he was returning with the water he saw a number of people going into the church among them a young lady in bridal array.

"What is going on there?" he asked. "The child for whom you were sent to bring water to christen has grown to be a young lady, and she is going to be married," was the reply.

"Then I must hurry," said the small, and in attempting to hurry he spilled the water.

His Horned Horse.

A GOOD story comes from Ridgefield, that fine old town down in Fairfield county which has been the residence of wealthy New Yorkers. The people are proud of the revolutionary history of the place, and one of the residents has a local reputation for his knowledge in that line.

The other day some workmen dug up a lot of bones. One of them was promptly conveyed to the village historian and "laid on his table." As the story goes, he adjusted his spectacles, asked as to the precise location where the relics were found, put on his thinking cap and immediately proceeded to remember. After remembering for a few minutes he distinctly recalled the fact that Gen. Benedict's horse was shot under him while the revolutionary war was being fought at that identical spot, and was buried where it fell. The bones now occupy a show case in the local museum of history in the rear of the village store.

But the horns, which were dug up at the same place, were immediately buried again. —[Hartford Times.]

It Must Have Been Lacking.

THE late Cardinal Manning would occasionally, at the house of an intimate friend, throw over the care of all the churches for an hour and indulge in amusing reminiscences. One story he used to tell, though he himself was the butt of his humor, was of a sculptor who had attempted the cardinal's bust at Rome.

During one of the sittings the sculptor discoursed on phrenology, and Manning made him point out on the head he was modeling the supposed seat of the various organs or "bumps." At last Manning asked: "Where is the organ of conscientiousness?"

The sculptor walked across the room to where Manning was sitting, and, touching a certain part of the cardinal's cranium, said: "That's where it ought to be."

True to Instructions.

MY friend, the newspaper man, told me a funny little story which happened during the last election in a certain newspaper office in this city, says the St. Louis Republic. They were pressed for men, and had to take on some of the old printers that went out of the office with the arrival of the typesetting machines. One of the editorial writers wrote what he considered a fine effort of rhetoric on McKinley. Every page was sorely crowded, and the flat had gone forth that nothing should be added, not even editorials. In the midst of the editorial effusion occurred the sentence, "McKinley's name led all the rest."

This piece of copy was turned over to one of the old discharged men. To everybody's astonishment, the editorial in point was headed, making a very offending column to the eye. The old printer was sent for. He declared that he had followed copy exactly. Asked to bring proof, he hurried upstairs and from a bundle of written sheets extracted what he wanted.

In the mean time the editorial writer had discovered that "led all the rest" had been omitted entirely, and he was madder than ever. "Where is the rest of that sentence?" he growled, when the ancient fossil appeared with the copy. "You've chopped this off at McKinley's name!" "There is the copy," said the aged file. "Right after McKinley's name you wrote 'led all the rest'—and I headed it, of course."

The editorial writer had nothing more to say after that.

Anderson's Sad Death.

EX-CONGRESSMAN LEW HANBACK of Kansas, is essentially a creator of sympathies. He can tell a touching story with unrivaled skill, and Kansas never had another G. A. R. campfire orator so entirely to the manner born. Years ago he and Gen. Archie Williams were engaged in a bitter contest for the southern part of Kansas together. In those days war and war records were made much of in political oratory, and Hanback had a particularly touching story about a private soldier by the name of Anderson who had died in his arms while whispering messages for his sweetheart and mother. It invariably made the sympathetic heart in the audience cry, and Gen. Williams himself always found the tears coursing down his cheeks as he sat on the stage awaiting his own turn at the very next anecdote. This anecdote was used as a climax by Hanback. Williams had no time to recover his wonted composure before his time came to talk, and he was as usual vexed about it. One day before the hour for meeting he accosted Hanback after this fashion: "Look here, Lew," are you going to kill Anderson tonight?" "Sure thing," replied Lew; "why not?"

"Well, I want you to give Anderson a rest. There isn't any sense in killing a man over and over that way." "Anderson is mine," replied Lew, somewhat heatedly, and I am going to kill him just as often as I feel like it. Besides this is the first campaign in which Anderson has ever been killed, and you can see for yourself how it fetches the boys."

This closed the discussion, but Williams mentally resolved to break up the Anderson story on the very next occasion by turning the laugh on Hanback. He fixed in his own mind how right at the most pathetic point he would rise and say:

"Excuse me, Col. Hanback, but last

night when you killed Anderson you cut off his left leg instead of his right."

"Now did it work?" inquired a listener to whom Gen. Williams was telling this story.

"Work? Work? Why, when that man got Anderson's head into his arms I was howling louder than any other calf in the room." —[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

Bill Nye's Humor.

ONE day in midwinter the train stopped at a way station in the West and he had five minutes to wait. Mr. Nye's roving eye had discovered that the plush leather pillows of the sofa in the smoking car were riding in the racks, and he was in the habit of picking up one of the leather cylinders and placing one under each arm, with tassels to the front. He was an invalid in looks, as well as in strength, and when he appeared upon the platform thus equipped, the astonished natives watched him with silent, sympathetic curiosity as he strode up and down the platform, and the opportunity for a little much-needed exercise. The rest of us had to keep our eyes peeled, but he was utterly oblivious to the stares and comments until he returned to the car. No explanation was vouchsafed, and he was probably still wondering what horrible malady compelled that invalid to wear those outlandish cushions.

A favorite amusement with him was the reading of imaginary signs at the stations when we were traveling. When the trains would stop and that hush would cover the car, with half the people wondering who their fellow passengers were, and the other half viewing the scenery on the one side of the station, Mr. Nye would break forth and begin to read the bill-board above. "Beds, water, crackles, highest price paid for hides and tallow—also ice cream, golden syrup and feathers." The passengers across the aisle would perk their ears, and some came craning their necks to find the words he was reading from the bill-board, or finally some old fellow would come up to the seat and declare that he could not find where it said that. In a quiet way this would tickle Nye beyond measure—away down in the depths of his sad, pathetic spirit.

"His conferences with the train boys have often nearly given me convulsions. When the boy handed him a book Nye would ask him with great interest what it was about, and listen patiently to all the boy knew of its contents. 'Let's see it,' and he would open the book, and read aloud, in a monotonous, sing-song, a lot of pure nonsense, drawn from his imagination. It was done so seriously that the boy's eyes would begin to hang out as the reading went on. Finally Nye would shut the book up with a snap, losing the place, and hand it back to the boy with a puzzled air, as if he did not understand why the young man had lied so about his contents. We could find that boy for an hour afterward searching diligently the pages of that book to find where that stuff was printed."

WHEN HE SPEAKS LOOSE. [Suggested by a headline in The Times.] When darkness falls the breezy bard Doth seize his pen and midnight lard, To make the urban dweller's life A bit more comfortable and bright. Their crops he kills, the dogs bark out, While in the road the children shout; The preacher chides, the maidens flee To quail when he'll tell them— When he breaks loose.

The Bard of Avon's nose too great For him to aim to write; While on each piece of local news He turns his X-ray compound muse. First picks it up and turns it round Until the focus he has found, When out the lines do fall like snow: On mountain tops in Idaho— When he breaks loose.

Of mythic gods he's not afraid, They furnish him his stock in trade; While babies on the carpet floor Cause him to grind us out some more Sweet stuff, that would surely make A Popocatecumbine take, Or Colipa P. his wharf desert To seek a job at shoveling dirt— When he breaks loose.

The O.R.C. he kindly greets And guides them through our busy streets; A "B" order, right of track From here to Riverside and back; While to the Y.P.S.C.E. A welcome we will surely see. Upon their advent in this place He'll turn to them a smiling face— And he'll break loose.

To England's Queen he doffs his hat, And cleans his shoes upon our mat. Were our friend "Vic" to see his plight She quick would make of him a knight, To brighten up her latter days With poems of passion and of praise; To place poor Austin in the soup And cure the grandkids of the croup— When he breaks loose.

The maiden dear could do no harm By loving Uncle Neptune's farm Or from the crowded city flee To seek upon the open sea. 'Tis No Man's Land and has no law Save made by captains. And their jaw Will tie a knot as blooming tight— As price or priest in broad daylight— And he breaks loose!

If in our city there should be A man who loves posterity Enough to purchase wads of rhyme, To use at just the proper time, He'll gather fame unto himself And lay the kicker on the shelf. By using X-ray compound juice And turning urban poets loose. And he broke

J. EDWIN S. NUGENT.

Digitomancy. Prof. Calton has told us in a most interesting and convincing way how the marks on the finger tips are alike in no person's hands, and how this knowledge should be made use of to identify criminals and others beyond the possibility of mistake. One discovery always leads to another, and Dr. Féré a French doctor, has found out that the print of the hand, and even of the foot, is a most infallible index to the degree of intelligence, culture, and, in short, to the intellectual personality possessed by every one, whether man, woman or child. Dr. Féré has made a great number of experiments on all sorts of persons. He links the fingers of his subjects, and applies them to a round furnace, upon which they leave an imprint of the network of lines on the skin. Superior persons have an enormous quantity of fine, delicate and clearly-marked lines, and on the other hand, coarse persons have coarse lines and fewer of them. Dr. Féré has communicated his discovery to the Paris Biological Society, and has explained how to read character from the lines on the hand.

nature, Carpets and Linoleums. Good values at my Removal Sale.

NILES PEASE.

337-339-341 South Spring Street.

VESUVIUS'S AWFUL RECORD.

Over 20,000 Lives Were Lost at Pompeii and Herculaneum.

The recent eruption of Mt. Vesuvius is undoubtedly the greatest that has occurred since the year 1872. In that year over sixty lives were lost, and thousands of industrious and hard-working men and women living in the vicinity of the fiery mountain were made homeless.

For centuries the inhabitants of the surrounding country have suffered from the outbursts of this lively volcano. Strange to say, during early Roman history Mt. Vesuvius was dormant. On its outer slopes, now completely covered with lava, were vineyards and gardens. The interior of the crater was a plain, several miles in width. It is related that Spartacus and his fellows took refuge in the crater when they were besieged by Roman soldiers.

The first great eruption took place in the year 79 A.D., when Pompeii and Herculaneum were completely buried by lava and ashes. For more than 1500 years Vesuvius was quiet, until December 1, 1872, when it once more opened and poured forth a stream of lava, ashes and rocks. In this eruption over 20,000 persons lost their lives.

The eruption of 1872 was the greatest of modern times. A slight eruption of the volcano occurred in 1891, which was witnessed by a party of Americans who were in Pompeii at that time.

Not far from the crater is the famous observatory which for many years was in charge of Prof. Luigi Palmieri. Prof. Palmieri rendered valuable services to the world in the observatory all alone, and, regardless of the terrible danger which surrounded him, made thorough observations of the eruption.

YOSEMITE

And Mariposa Big Trees.

Via Berenda and Raymond. Season of '97 opens April 1. Shortest and best line, with new and easy stages. For full particulars apply office of Southern Pacific.

Extra surplus of about two dozen Percalé Waists in size 36 only, good serviceable medium colors, as long as they last at 19c ea.

No Mail Orders Filled on This Lot.

Tremendous Reductions in Wash Waists.

Prices reduced way below what you usually pay at the end of the season; every waist cut in the latest style, and the variety of patterns and the material is far and away the largest shown in the city.

1.00 Waists, now \$1.25

1.25 Waists, now \$1.50

1.50 Waists, now \$1.75

1.75 Waists, now \$2.00

2.00 Waists, now \$2.25

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34.00 Waists

[Contributed to The Times.]

The United States occupies a prominent position in this postal broodhood. It has 70,000 postoffices, twice as many as any other country. Germany comes next with about half this number, while Great Britain has less than a third. There are 135,000 officers and employees in our service. Germany is not far behind us. Germany has the lead in the number of letter-boxes for the use of the public. France is second, and the United States third. We occupy the sixth place in the postal world.

1c for 8c Pen Holder, hard wood.....	1c	NO 1-36 in light and d at
8c for 10c Box Paper and Envelopes.....	8c	NO. 2-BL all silk; No at
15c for 20c Box Paper and Envelopes, 24 each.....	15c	
22c for 35c Box Paper and Envelopes colored tints.....	22c	

Tuesday,
From 11 to 12 and 3 to 4.
Each PERCALES.
Dark patterns; worth 10c: 6c
.....
Limit 10 yards.
BLACK TAFFETA RIBBON,
No. 40; worth 25c yard: 12½c
.....
Limit 7 yards

K. Stra
425-427 SOUTH

Wuss & Co
SPRING ST. BETWEEN 4TH & 5TH STS

Saturday
From 11 to 12 and 3
No. 1 IRISH LAWN—Assorted shades
dots, stripes and figures,
worth 64c; at.....
Limit 20 yards.
No. 2 LADIES' HOSE—Fast black,
worth 25c; at.....
Limit 12 pairs.

Sweaters.
 75c for 81 Boys' Sweaters, sailor collars, all colors..... **75c**
 25c for 40c Boys' Cotton Sweaters, all sorted colors..... **25c**
 89c for \$1.25 Men's Wool Sweaters, heavy assorted colors... **89c**

Tuesday,

From 11 to 12 and 3 to 4.

1c for 5c Pen Holder, hard wood.....	1c
8c for 10c Box Paper and Envelopes.....	3c
1c for 20c Box Paper and Envelopes.....	15c
22c for 35c Box Paper and Envelopes, colored tints.....	22c

N. Strauss & Co.

425-427 SOUTH SPRING ST. 44 & 51 & 53

Saturday,

From 11 to 12 and 3 to 4.

No. 1 IRISH LAWN-Assorted shades, come in dots, stripes and figures. worth 65c; all.....	24c
No. 2 LADIES' HOSE-Fast black, worth 35c; all.....	15c

<p>NO. 1-36 inch PERALES, light and dark patterns; worth 10c; at 24 each.....</p> <p>Limit 10 yards.</p>	6c
<p>NO. 2-BLACK TAFFETA RIBBON, all silk; No. 40; worth 25c yard; at.....</p> <p>Limit 7 yards.</p>	12c

Sweaters.

<p>75c for 81 Boys' Sweaters, sailor collars, all colors.....</p> <p>25c for 40c Boys' Cotton Sweaters, assorted colors.....</p> <p>90c for 81 S. Men's Sweaters, heavy assorted colors.....</p>	7c	2c	8c
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[AT THE COURT HOUSE.]

KITTY RANSOM'S CASE.

SAVED FROM THE REFORM SCHOOL
BY A PASADENA WOMAN.

Her case investigated in Judge Allen's Court yesterday and her charges against her mother proven to be untrue.

Kitty Ransom, the fifteen-year-old Pasadena girl who was partially examined for incorrigibility Friday, was again brought before Judge M. T. Allen in Department One of the Superior Court yesterday for a further investigation of her case. Friday she testified that her mother, Mrs. Melissa Ransom, was living with a man named Charles Arthur.

Yesterday's proceedings were brought to hear the testimony of witnesses, not only in regard to Kitty's incorrigibility, but to her mother's morality or immorality. The first witness called on the stand yesterday morning was Charles H. Arthur. He testified that he was a very warm friend of Mrs. Ransom, whom he characterized as a very high-minded, good, hard-working woman.

Frank Wright, a night watchman, and Mrs. James Ayers, who is a neighbor of the Ransoms, both testified in regard to Mrs. Ransom's good character, and Mrs. Ayers made statements which were very derogatory to Kitty.

Miss Mary E. Wright, who, with Wright, had been subpoenaed at the girl's request, told of incidents which were decidedly against the reputation of Kitty, her companion, but could say nothing of the relations existing between Mrs. Ransom and Arthur, except that the latter had been at Mrs. Ransom's house at a late hour of the night in a drunken condition.

While Miss E. Wright was on the stand Judge Allen stopped the taking of testimony, and said he had heard enough to thoroughly convince him that the mother was not guilty of the charges made against her by her daughter, and that the girl herself was thoroughly bad. The case accordingly was ordered her committed to the State Reform School at Whittier for five years.

At this juncture Mrs. C. B. Gibbs, the wife of a painter and paper hanger living in Pasadena stepped forward and asked that she be allowed to take the girl to her own home and try to persuade her to lead a better life. As the girl signified her willingness to comply with the terms of Mrs. Gibbs' offer, Judge Allen said he was only too glad to give Kitty a chance to save herself from a term at Whittier. The order of commitment was therefore deferred until July 31, and if at that time Kitty has continued to show a desire and resolution to be a good girl, the order of commitment will be dissolved.

APPEAL CASES.

Hughes Appeals His Battery Case, Which Was Tried in San Fernando.

The case of the People against J. D. Hughes was heard on appeal by Judge B. N. Smith yesterday in Department One, and a new trial granted the defendant. Hughes was tried before Justice J. H. Barclay of San Fernando on a charge of battery alleged to have been committed on the person of Harvey Branscombe the Calabasas Constable, who swore to the complaint on which Hughes was arrested. The San Fernando jury found Hughes guilty as charged, and Justice Barclay sentenced him to pay a fine of \$50 or serve twenty-five days in jail.

Hughes is a deputy constable at the Palms. Branscombe's story of the affair out of which grew the arrest is as follows: On May 10, 1897, he had a crop of barley growing on some eight or ten acres of land in Calabasas, which he had rented from one Antuan Branscombe. Branscombe plowed the land and sowed the crop with his own grain. On the date mentioned Juan Melendez came driving into the field to cut the barley. Branscombe went out to stop Melendez, and as he was crossing the road he took up an eight-inch pipe, and as he went in front of Melendez's horse and waved the pipe back and forth so as to stop the team.

According to Hughes, Branscombe ran out from a house where he had been hiding, and ran up to within a few feet of the constable, crying: "Hold on there, I have been laying for you. You have been trying to bulldoze these people here long enough. You can't bulldoze me. Give me that gas pipe."

On the part of the defendant Juan Melendez told the following story: On May 10, 1897, he was in the field on the place that had been occupied by his mother for twenty years previous. He had sold the place two years ago, but there was a question between Branscombe and Melendez, sworn to by the former. Melendez said he never saw Branscombe come to occupy or plant the land, and, on the contrary, had told the constable not to. When he was going into the field with a mow, Branscombe came out with an iron pipe, took hold of the horse's head and stopped him from cutting the grain.

Then, Melendez said, Hughes ran out from the house and ran up to Branscombe and stopped him. Hughes asked for the pipe, and Melendez handed it to him. They were three or four feet apart, and Hughes did not push or strike Branscombe or put his hands on the shape of pipes, elephants, men and horses, and that makes more fun. Then he hit fireworks to them to explode in the air. Besides, they're fairly cheap. What are called electric light effects are a favorable modification of the old rocket idea. Chromatic candles with rainbow effects, 'electric fireworks' which throw out horizontal showers of what look like electric lights, and batteries of colored stars, fired upright, are novelties of this season. The shape of all is not new. We have upright mortars that fire explosive bombs straight into the air. You can fire a bomb five feet in diameter. If you like, it will blow up and make a fine show. But the average price of a single shot. No. Then there are some very clever Japanese ideas—by the way, if you want something to put in the paper, tell 'em that Chinese fireworks aren't any more Chinese than I am. Used to be, maybe, they aren't now. Made right here in this country. The manufacturers got them up, tea-chest letters and all. I don't suppose a boy would buy a bunch of fireworks if it hadn't a washbasin-washbasin on it and some

Justice Richardson and John Colone substantiated Melendez in his account of the trouble.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

Miscellaneous. Deed Given Thrown into the Court.

THE EVELINGS DIVORCED. In Department One yesterday Judge Smith granted a decree of divorce to Fred Eveling, a boiler-maker, from his wife, Josephine Eveling, on the ground of extreme cruelty. Eveling was granted the custody of their only child, a two-year-old girl.

ANOTHER CRUELTY CASE. Mrs. Mary M. Collett was granted a decree of divorce yesterday from C. H. E. Collett by Judge Allen in Department Six on the ground of cruelty. Mrs. Collett was allowed to resume the name of her former husband, Cutting.

BEALS ARRESTED. I. J. Beals of Clearwater was arrested yesterday by Constable Yonkin and arraigned before Justice Young in the Township Court on a charge of cruelty to animals.

Beals is charged with having beaten his horse to death with a shovel. He admits that he killed his horse, but says the animal was "lame." He sold it to a preacher for \$10, and had to return the money and take back the horse, as it was useless. Beals was released on his own recognizance, and his trial was set for July 6.

Newest Things in
Fireworks and Fire Balloons.

(Contributed to The Times.)

ANYTHING new in fireworks? Yes, the price list. "How's that?" I asked. "Prices gone up from 25 to 50 per cent.," replied the manager of the great fireworks manufacturing company, up to his ears in the busiest week of the season. "I don't know the year, but cheerfully ready to talk. 'Box of firecrackers, forty bunches, sixty crackers in a bunch, costs about \$1. Dealers make up little bunches to sell for a cent, though; noise still cheap enough, though.'"

"What excuse is there for higher prices?"

"Oh, the labor is costly and the new tariff raises the price of chemicals—yes, I know it hasn't gone into effect yet, but it's already making material expensive. Then, too, there's something else. Maybe some of the manufacturers are tired of doing business for nothing, and have kind of fixed up a list. A fireworks trust? Oh, no, just a business agreement. But the prices are higher, whatever the cause."

"There's another thing. This Fourth of July business is changing character gradually, and in some ways for the better. Crackers are so cheap, and have been for so long a time, that the boys begin popping 'em two weeks before-hand, which is good for the trade. But on the Fourth itself there's not nearly so much noise as in the good old days. Bicycle, of course. Bicycle hits everybody somewhere or other. All the boys get a hand in the game—that is, the bicycle and the like and don't get back until after dark. Grown-up folk are by far our best customers, because they buy ornamental fireworks for use at night. This part of the business is growing fast; has been really revolutionized in the past few years. I'll tell you a pretty custom. A few years ago the people living on the garden block, upper Brooklyn, combined and put in a dollar or so apiece for a celebration. They had speeches, songs, the reading of the declaration—a regular old-fashioned time of it—and at night a fireworks show. The papers took it up, and you'd get a hand in the game—that is, the 'neighborhood clubs' there are now. Some that began just by a Fourth of July blow-out kept it up all winter with socials of one sort or another. Splendid idea. Fewer fireworks, more really beautiful displays, fewer boys blown up and more old people getting a hand in the game—that is, the situation in brief. People who have summer homes use quantities of fireworks. Along the inland lakes folks keep a stock of 'em to salute passing steamers. Illumination night up at the Thousand Islands, for instance, along in August; prettiest sight on earth."

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1887. With his brother he built the second street road, the first cable line started in Los Angeles. He was one of the founders of the Los Angeles Improvement Company. He was interested in the founding of the California Bank at the corner of Second and Broadway, and was its cashier.

He was born in Juda, Wis., the son of David and Catherine Witmer. He studied at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis., and graduated from Harvard in the class of '82. After his college days, he lived in Monroe, Wis., for several years, then came to California. In 1889 he married Miss Josephine Sullivan of Boston.

Mr. Witmer was always active and public-spirited, and identified with movements for the improvement of the city. He was a trustee of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. The Third Ward elected him as its representative on the Board of Education.

BIRTH OF "OLD GLORY."

A Beautiful Picture Illustrating This Historical Event to Be Given Free With Next Sunday's Times.

Very few people are aware of the origin of the flag of this nation, and fewer yet have ever read a full descriptive narrative on the subject. The story is a pretty one, and it will appear in next Sunday's Times at length together with a beautiful art supplement reproduced from Hagstrom's famous water colors entitled "Birth of the American Flag." This supplement will be in colors, and will certainly be worth saving and framing.

A young widow, Betsy Ross by name, first wrought the flag of the United States. History states that she was both young and handsome, and the mother of two bright children. When Congress met soon after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, it was agreed that the new nation should have a banner of its own, and that each of the thirteen new colonies should discard the English coat of arms and adopt a new emblem. A committee consisting of George Washington and two other gentlemen who figured in history at that time were appointed, and that committee turned the making of the flag over to Widow Ross. She was an artist with her needle, and her fame had spread throughout the country. The committee she had hemmed for Washington's shirt bosoms. These were all the go those days, and Betsy Ross knew just how to get them up, but little did she know that some day her needlework would win for her a place in history so important as the making of its first flag.

The story in detail to form a feature of next Sunday's Times will prove very entertaining to patriotic citizens generally, and will aid them in recognizing the truly meritorious work of Artist John Hagstrom, whose picture is the first step toward immortalizing the story of Betsy Ross.

SAN FRANCISCO ROUND TRIP \$18

On Southern Pacific. Tickets sold July 5 to 9. Going limit July 10, return limit July 26. Stopovers in both directions within limit.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Skillful Treatment by a Competent Specialist Using a Scientific Remedy—Specialism Defined and Defended.

Sir Morrell Mackenzie M.D., the celebrated English specialist, who was called upon as an expert to prove the life of the late Emperor of Germany—in which he succeeded—has this to say, as a defender of specialism, in a brilliant contribution to one of the leading London reviews:

"Specialism is a deliberate concentration of a man's power on a single object. The opposition to specialism so frequently manifested by the profession of medicine is usually born of a desire to revenge itself for its infirmity by abuse of the more successful."

"SIR MORRELL MACKENZIE M.D., the above clever bit of common sense, the studied opinion of a past master in the practice of specialism, should offer to the victim of unskillful treatment food for deepest reflection. It stands as the finger-post at the cross roads that lead to life or death, a warning and a guide to the perplexed invalid."

Pertinent to the above the reader is reminded that Dr. W. Harrison Ballard is not only a qualified physician of long standing, but more than all else, a specialist, and well known, for his honorable methods. By "deliberate concentration" of professional skill he has acquired such a proficiency in the treatment of tuberculosis that "Ballard's success with consumption" is becoming a household phrase. Worry no more, even if your case has baffled the old-school family doctor, or been partially patched up by climate or by some other physician. If you have weak lungs or if you have tuberculosis well seated, call and see Dr. Ballard and have an examination, and investigate his cures and his methods. Scores of consumptives have already been cured and restored to unshaken health, and you may be among that number if you will. Don't sacrifice your last chance. Consultation free.

DR. W. HARRISON BALLARD.

No. 314 Westminster corner Spring and Third streets, Los Angeles.

TESTIMONIALS FROM CURED PATIENTS.

"About three months ago I concluded to give up all other or medical treatment and put myself under your exclusive care, with the result that now I am another man and have rapidly grown to be more like my former self. The cough and expectoration are entirely stopped. My appetite, which had bothered me for years, is most excellent, and I have gained in weight and strength until now I feel perfectly well, and as the bacilli have disappeared from the lungs I am positive that I am perfectly cured. Yours very truly, 'A. W. STARR,' 226 Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal."

"I consider that your treatment has prolonged my life. I am indeed grateful to you. Trusting that other may find that relief which I have experienced through your treatment. I am very gratefully yours, 'R. S. DYAS,' 404 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal."

Perhaps you need glasses and also look at a distance. We are the only opticians in the city, fitting and grinding this kind of a glass question of vision, for our entire satisfaction in every pair we sell. Examination free.

Geneva Watch and Optical Co., Geo. M. Williams, Prop., 353 South Spring Street.

Election Notice. School Tax.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE qualified electors of Alhambra school district, of Los Angeles, state of California, that an election will be held on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1897, at which will be submitted the question of voting a tax to the amount of (\$2500 two thousand and five hundred dollars, for the purpose of building school buildings and outbuildings, for furnishing same, for connecting school buildings with sewer on Adams street, for school supplies, to pay teachers, also to beautify the school grounds.

The polls will be open at Adams's Hall from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. The judges appointed to conduct the election are F. B. Elwood, Judge; E. B. Stuart, Judge; L. H. McKee, Inspector.

F. EDWARD GRAY, A. B. DE CAMP, Trustees of Alhambra school district, Los Angeles county, Cal.

NOVEL EFFECTS IN FIREWORKS.

"Oh, the labor is costly and the new tariff raises the price of chemicals—yes, I know it hasn't gone into effect yet, but it's already making material expensive. Then, too, there's something else. Maybe some of the manufacturers are tired of doing business for nothing, and have kind of fixed up a list. A fireworks trust? Oh, no, just a business agreement. But the prices are higher, whatever the cause."

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Mr. Witmer came to Los Angeles in

1887. With his brother he built the second street road, the first cable line started in Los Angeles. He was one of the founders of the Los Angeles Improvement Company. He was interested in the founding of the California Bank at the corner of Second and Broadway, and was its cashier.

He was born in Juda, Wis., the son of David and Catherine Witmer. He studied at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis., and graduated from Harvard in the class of '82. After his college days, he lived in Monroe, Wis., for several years, then came to California. In 1889 he married Miss Josephine Sullivan of Boston.

Mr. Witmer was always active and public-spirited, and identified with movements for the improvement of the city. He was a trustee of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. The Third Ward elected him as its representative on the Board of Education.

BIRTH OF "OLD GLORY."

A Beautiful Picture Illustrating This Historical Event to Be Given Free With Next Sunday's Times.

Very few people are aware of the origin of the flag of this nation, and fewer yet have ever read a full descriptive narrative on the subject. The story is a pretty one, and it will appear in next Sunday's Times at length together with a beautiful art supplement reproduced from Hagstrom's famous water colors entitled "Birth of the American Flag." This supplement will be in colors, and will certainly be worth saving and framing.

A young widow, Betsy Ross by name, first wrought the flag of the United States. History states that she was both young and handsome, and the mother of two bright children. When Congress met soon after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, it was agreed that the new nation should have a banner of its own, and that each of the thirteen new colonies should discard the English coat of arms and adopt a new emblem. A committee consisting of George Washington and two other gentlemen who figured in history at that time were appointed, and that committee turned the making of the flag over to Widow Ross. She was an artist with her needle, and her fame had spread throughout the country. The committee she had hemmed for Washington's shirt bosoms. These were all the go those days, and Betsy Ross knew just how to get them up, but little did she know that some day her needlework would win for her a place in history so important as the making of its first flag.

The story in detail to form a feature of next Sunday's Times will prove very entertaining to patriotic citizens generally, and will aid them in recognizing the truly meritorious work of Artist John Hagstrom, whose picture is the first step toward immortalizing the story of Betsy Ross.

SAN FRANCISCO ROUND TRIP \$18

On Southern Pacific. Tickets sold July 5 to 9. Going limit July 10, return limit July 26. Stopovers in both directions within limit.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Skillful Treatment by a Competent Specialist Using a Scientific Remedy—Specialism Defined and Defended.

Sir Morrell Mackenzie M.D., the celebrated English specialist, who was called upon as an expert to prove the life of the late Emperor of Germany—in which he succeeded—has this to say, as a defender of specialism, in a brilliant contribution to one of the leading London reviews:

"Specialism is a deliberate concentration of a man's power on a single object. The opposition to specialism so frequently manifested by the profession of medicine is usually born of a desire to revenge itself for its infirmity by abuse of the more successful."

"SIR MORRELL MACKENZIE M.D., the above clever bit of common sense, the studied opinion of a past master in the practice of specialism, should offer to the victim of unskillful treatment food for deepest reflection. It stands as the finger-post at the cross roads that lead to life or death, a warning and a guide to the perplexed invalid."

Pertinent to the above the reader is reminded that Dr. W. Harrison Ballard is not only a qualified physician of long standing, but more than all else, a specialist, and well known, for his honorable methods. By "deliberate concentration" of professional skill he has acquired such a proficiency in the treatment of tuberculosis that "Ballard's success with consumption" is becoming a household phrase. Worry no more, even if your case has baffled the old-school family doctor, or been partially patched up by climate or by some other physician. If you have weak lungs or if you have tuberculosis well seated, call and see Dr. Ballard and have an examination, and investigate his cures and his methods. Scores of consumptives have already been cured and restored to unshaken health, and you may be among that number if you will. Don't sacrifice your last chance. Consultation free.

DR. W. HARRISON BALLARD.

No. 314 Westminster corner Spring and Third streets, Los Angeles.

TESTIMONIALS FROM CURED PATIENTS.

"About three months ago I concluded to give up all other or medical treatment and put myself under your exclusive care, with the result that now I am another man and have rapidly grown to be more like my former self. The cough and expectoration are entirely stopped. My appetite, which had bothered me for years, is most excellent, and I have gained in weight and strength until now I feel perfectly well, and as the bacilli have disappeared from the lungs I am positive that I am perfectly cured. Yours very truly, 'A. W. STARR,' 226 Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal."

"I consider that your treatment has prolonged my life. I am indeed grateful to you. Trusting that other may find that relief which I have experienced through your treatment. I am very gratefully yours, 'R. S. DYAS,' 404 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal."

Perhaps you need glasses and also look at a distance. We are the only opticians in the city, fitting and grinding this kind of a glass question of vision, for our entire satisfaction in every pair we sell. Examination free.

Geneva Watch and Optical Co., Geo. M. Williams, Prop., 353 South Spring Street.

Election Notice. School Tax.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE qualified electors of Alhambra school district, of Los Angeles, state of California, that an election will be held on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1897, at which will be submitted the question of voting a tax to the amount of (\$2500 two thousand and five hundred dollars, for the purpose of building school buildings and outbuildings, for furnishing same, for connecting school buildings with sewer on Adams street, for school supplies, to pay teachers, also to beautify the school grounds.

The polls will be open at Adams's Hall from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. The judges appointed to conduct the election are F. B. Elwood, Judge; E. B. Stuart, Judge; L. H. McKee, Inspector.

F. EDWARD GRAY, A. B. DE CAMP, Trustees of Alhambra school district, Los Angeles county, Cal.

NOVEL EFFECTS IN FIREWORKS.

"Oh, the labor is costly and the new tariff raises the price of chemicals—yes, I know it hasn't gone into effect yet, but it's already making material expensive. Then, too, there's something else. Maybe some of the manufacturers are tired of doing business for nothing, and have kind of fixed up a list. A fireworks trust? Oh, no, just a business agreement. But the prices are higher, whatever the cause."

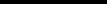
"There's another thing. This Fourth of July business is changing character gradually, and in some ways for the better. Crackers are so cheap, and have been for so long a time, that the boys begin popping 'em two weeks before-hand, which is good for the trade. But on the Fourth itself there's not nearly so much noise as in the good old days. Bicycle, of course. Bicycle hits everybody somewhere or other. All the boys get a hand in the game—that is, the bicycle and the like and don't get back until after dark. Grown-up folk are by far our best customers, because they buy ornamental fireworks for use at night. This part of the business is growing fast; has been really revolutionized in the past few years. I'll tell you a pretty custom. A few years ago the people living on the garden block, upper Brooklyn, combined and put in a dollar or so apiece for a celebration. They had speeches, songs, the reading of the declaration—a regular old-fashioned time of it—and at night a fireworks show. The papers took it up, and you'd get a hand in the game—that is, the 'neighborhood clubs' there are now. Some that began

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7-1-11

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The Times-Mirror Company, Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday, Weekly

H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.
L. E. MOSHER, Vice President. MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER, Secretary.
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The Los Angeles Times

Every Morning in the Year.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 23,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 75 cents a month, or \$9.00 a year; DAILY WITHOUT SUNDAY, \$7.50 a year; SUNDAY, \$2.00; WEEKLY, \$1.50.

Sworn Circulation:

(Daily Net Average for 1896..... 12,111
Daily Net Average for 1897..... 12,091
Daily Average for 3 months of 1897..... 12,039
Daily Average for 3 months of 1897..... 12,039
(Not including 97,000 copies of the Fiesta Number over and above the regular issue.)
OVER HALF A MILLION COPIES A MONTH.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

THESE DAYS OF JUNE.

Although the weather in town is as delightful as the heart of man could wish, this is the season when an indefinable longing comes over one to get away where the sea sobs on the shingle and the water sparkles and dances in the sun, or to the leafy woods where there is the murmur of the streams, the call of birds across the checked avenues of shade and shine, and the hours are filled with the music of the solitudes.

Life between brick walls grows mighty tedious to those who, see, from their work-a-day windows, only sun-baked stretches of asphalt and concrete, and a tangle of wires. To these there comes in the pauses between tasks the sigh of the summer seas; the boom of the breakers that thunder on the beaches; the glint of snowy sails in the offing; the cry of birds in the thickets, and the scent of the odoriferous fields.

In the cañons of the city—those stretches of highway between the walls of houses—the June weather, no matter how pleasant, is not like the weather in those other cañons where nature did the building of the everlasting hills, and so the purple mountains and the blue expanses of the melancholy sea woo with a seductive charm that converts work into idleness.

Lucky is the man or woman who can pack belongings and his away in these days of superb summer to the spot he likes best in the country, and there loaf and possess his soul, and forget that behind there lies a town with its tangle of cares and its everlasting grind of duty. And he who goes will come back better and stronger and braver to take up the burden of toil that is laid upon the shoulders of men as the heritage of original sin.

The gratifying news has reached THE TIMES that the double-track crossing put in at First street, in the interest of a scheme of double-tracking Alameda street by the Southern Pacific, has been taken up. We congratulate the Street Superintendent upon having done their duty. There still remains the offending cable slot and sections of bolt-studded boiler plate on First street, at Broadway and Spring, ordered taken up by the City Council some two weeks ago. Let the good work of compelling the corporations to obey orders go on. An Alger in Washington may be endured, but one in Los Angeles we can't stand.

There is talk about celebrating the anniversary of the discovery of gold in California. In connection with this subject, it should not be forgotten that the first gold was discovered in Southern California, years before the celebrated discovery of Marshall at Coloma. As far as can be ascertained, the first discovery of gold was made in June, 1841, on or near Piru Creek on the San Francisco ranch, about forty miles northwest of Los Angeles. It was placer gold, and a considerable amount was extracted until the larger discoveries up north drew the attention of gold seekers in that direction.

That was a gallant struggle of the college oarsmen over the four-mile course at Poughkeepsie on Friday, and it is gratifying to the pride of Americans that American grit, American methods and American training won. The work of the Cornell team was inspiring and splendid, and gives cause to anticipate that we may be able to lower the flag of the star crew of any English university that may feel that it knows how to pull a scull. Until this is accomplished, there is a world yet for America to conquer, but we are sure the Yankee boys can do it. Hurrah for Cornell!

It appears that British Consul Warburton of San Francisco, whose report on the frauds practiced on unsuspecting Britishers in California created quite a sensation last year, is not persona grata to his British compatriots in San Francisco, to judge from the fact that the jubilee committee of that city, by unanimous vote, decided to ignore Mr. Warburton, and sent their address to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington.

The banqueting and feasting goes on apace in London, and if Mr. Reid and the other Americans who are doing the grand over there do not watch out they are likely to bring home cases of dyspepsia that will defy the hot-water treatment and cause the pepin market to go up like a river with a June rise into it.

THE FORTIFICATION OF SAN DIEGO.

Where tremendous commercial interests are at stake; where a great city stands in sublime but unprotected grandeur, menaced by an enemy that is likely at any time to come sweeping in from the vast seaward spaces with its armored fleets belching tons of iron upon the heads and habitations of a people, it is meet and fitting that a scheme of defense should be planned, commenced and carried to a prompt and successful conclusion.

San Diego, with her vast maritime and other interests, is today at the mercy of a marauding foe. Not a cannon frowns above the waters in front of the town except the one small gun at the army barracks, which is fired proudly each evening as a notification to the populace that the sun has set. This gun would be but small defense against a fleet of British or Japanese battle ships, and although up to this time it has served as a notice to the navies of the world to keep out to sea, the time has come when it should be reinforced by a complete outfit of artillery and fortifications somewhat in keeping with the bay and climate which is of such inestimable importance to the lungs, livers and lights of the American people.

It will take some considerable expenditure of money to make this great seaport thoroughly safe—to fortify it against the bombardment that is likely to be turned against it from Los Angeles or some other foreign country at any time, and lay the Coronado Hotel and the Brewster House in smoking ruins; but when great interests are at stake, when the whole western coast of a great country is wide open to attack, and a city like San Diego stands out alone and unprotected on the water front, it is measly and puerile to hesitate about a mere question of cost. Therefore that feature will be dismissed as settled, and the only thing left to consider is a plan of defense which, because of the lay of the land, can be made as impregnable as Gibraltar; as dangerous as a dynamite.

Beginning at Paradise Valley, where the jabberwock has his lair and rears his young, there should be constructed a chain of forts, with disappearing guns and plenty of bomb proofs, extending up to the tangle stand which is one of the conspicuous landmarks at the foot of Q street. Estimated cost, \$184,000,000.

On the hill at the power-house there should be a line of rifle pits 485 feet long, thoroughly shoveled up to a height of eight feet, with grass grown on the slopes so that the enemy would slip up in case of a bayonet charge. Estimated cost, \$1,000,050.

At Old Town the falling adobe and mud huts should be changed into subterranean mines, thoroughly charged with smokeless powder, so that in case of a land attack the enemy could be blown up as he undertakes a flank movement on the rifle pits at the power-house. Estimated cost, \$998,010.54.

Sweeping around the north end of the bay there should be stationed a line of horseless carriages, with steam up night and day, in order to remove the non-combatants from the city with celerity in case of a fight. These could be returned loaded with water (the carriages, not the non-combatants) from Warner's Ranch, thus slaking the thirst of the smoke-begrimed warriors fighting with bated breaths and drawn brows in the various forts and ambuscades along shore. Estimated cost, \$3,984,272.

At Point Loma, that most strategic episode in the entire scheme of defense, the spook seminary which is now being built could be surrounded by a series of triangulated bulwarks of granite, reaching from the light-house clean around to a connection with the line of motorcycles. These works should be manned by at least 480 of the latest Krupp guns of the heaviest caliber, and they should be kept loaded to the muzzle with the most deadly explosives known to military science. A battery capable of throwing Chinese stinkpots right in the face of the enemy will be a necessity at this point. Manned by such eminent fighters as Admiral Gardner of the San Diego Union, with Commodore Bates on his left flank, and Editor Moses Y. Beach of the Tribune as powder-monkey to load the pots, this would prove a deadly arm which would strike terror to the hearts of the foe. Estimated cost of these works, after figuring, \$98,327,010.10.

In addition to these features of land defense, a swarm of war yachts should be kept patrolling up and down the bay under the command of Mayor Reed, acting as a sort of shoal-water vidette force, to notify the enemy that he is being laid for. Estimated cost, \$229.05.

This covers the immediate portion of the city proper; but so far as appropriation for the defense of the peninsula has been provided for. Heavy works would scarcely be necessary here. A high board fence of Oregon pine, reaching from the most northerly point on the peninsula along in front of the Coronado Hotel, down to the garbage dumps, would shield the peninsula from the enemy's observation and serve as a windbreak to the troops in shore. If the seaward side of this fence was kalsomined, the glare would divert and destroy the aim of the gunners on the ships, and thus much of their ammunition would be wasted. Estimated cost: Fence, \$1829.75; kalsomine, \$29.

Grand and effective as is this thorough scheme of defense, San Diego has one natural ally which can be boasted about by but few seacoast cities in the world. That is the Sweet-water dam. This could be so arranged as to have a hinged door in it, something like those used on hen-coops. At the approach of a force of marines from a hostile fleet, the door could be swung up, when the long-pent-up waters would sweep down the incline to the sea and drown every last mother's son of the attacking party. Too much cannot be thought of this adjunct to the thorough scheme of fortifications which has been here outlined, and the expense would be merely nominal.

Another strong point is Tia Juana, on the Mexican border. This must be further strengthened by a *chevaux de frise* of mesquite to protect the city from a Mexican land force or cattle-thieves that are likely to come in at any time and hit the city a hard blow in the rear. Estimated cost (Indian labor can be used, reducing the expense) \$274.28.

The total cost of these military improvements at San Diego bay and thereabouts foots up to the sum of \$1,098,311,702.70; and while it seems large, in view of the importance of the city and its back country, which reaches clean over to San Jacinto, it is a mere bagatelle.

THE TIMES favors an immediate appropriation of the entire amount necessary to carry out this scheme, and, without waiting for the passage of the Tariff Bill, calls upon Congress to come to the defense of the city of San Diego and the nation by setting aside the sum named from any old fund the government may have "on hand. Of course it will be necessary to have the Secretary of War's concurrence in this gigantic proposition, and he should be "seen" in advance. No doubt our friends in San Diego may be depended upon to attend to this without any more than a mere hint from us.

The eyes of the nation are upon Congress in this emergency. There stands San Diego absolutely defenseless, with but one bare, rusty exception. The fleets of the allied powers of the world are likely to move upon it at any moment. It must be guarded from assault or we are lost. In Heaven's name, men of Congress! do not lose us, but most important of all do not let San Diego get wiped off the map. You do not know, you cannot know, how it would be missed. We want it here it is. Protect it, defend it, fortify it, and all the people from Chula Vista to Oceanside will rise up and call you blessed!

It is not improbable that the Senate will complete its consideration of the Tariff Bill and send it to conference within the current week. The conference, there is good reason to believe, will be brief. An Associated Press dispatch conveys the information that the prospective conferees of the House have been in touch with the Senate leaders from the beginning, and have practically concurred in many of the changes which have been made. If this be the case, the bill will not be long in conference, and we may with reasonable certainty expect its final passage very early in July. With all its faults, its compromises, and the delay in its enactment, the new tariff will be a vast improvement over the present law, and will give a decided momentum to the tide of returning prosperity.

Salter D. Worden is in coventry at the Potosi prison for having salted a steel saw under a porous plaster on his back, where he could find it when he needed it in his business. Mr. Worden's cuisine for some time to come promises to be considerably and deservedly different. If he don't like the bread he can help himself to the water.

Now Mr. Corbett says he is not after Mitchell, but wants Lanky Bob's meat or nobody's. If he will only get right at it and thrash somebody good, and keep out of the newspapers, we will all be much obliged to him. Mr. Corbett is too prone to use his parts of speech to the point where he makes his fellow man ache to the bottom of his immortal soul.

A Chicago man is said to have come west with his typewriter without any other formality than merely taking the train. As a man can get a divorce in Chicago while packing his valise, one is at a loss to understand why this particular individual should not have supplied himself with clearance papers before he lit out for this golden shore.

"God save the Queen," but it is the American who send wheat to her starving subjects in India, and cargoes of corn to Ireland when calamity smites the potato crop.

CURRENCY REFORM.

A Washington special to the Chicago Times-Herald is authority for the statement that the principal business to come before Congress at the next regular session, which convenes in December, will be the readjustment of our currency system upon a safe and flexible basis. The necessity for this great and important work is conceded by men of all shades of political belief. The only difference of opinion is as to methods, and in this respect the divergence of opinion is radical. If some plan can be evolved which will command the support of all the antagonistic factions—or at least can command a sufficient number of votes in Congress to insure its enactment into law—a great step forward in the work of currency reform will have been accomplished.

The President, according to the Times-Herald's advice, has abandoned the idea of a currency commission to investigate the subject and report to Congress at the next regular session. Instead, an administration bill, proposing certain reforms of the currency will be drafted and submitted to Congress early in the session. Ample provision is to be made, it is stated, "for a safe and elastic credit currency on some plan similar to that employed in Canada or to that recommended in what is known as the 'Baltimore plan.' The gold reserve is to be protected as other nations protect their bullion reserves, by destroying the 'endless chain.' It is not proposed to retire the greenbacks summarily, but to convert them gradually into other forms of paper money so safeguarded that it cannot be used to deplete the gold reserve at the pleasure of exporters and foreign bankers. There is to be no contraction of the currency, and no abrupt change such as would affect the business of the country unfavorably.

The administration, it must be confessed, has set itself a difficult task in this matter. The task would not be so very difficult if both houses of Congress were in harmony with the Executive on the currency question. If that were the case a measure of currency reform could be passed at the present session, after the Tariff Bill has been disposed of. But the Senate of the United States, unfortunately for the administration and for the country, includes in its membership a number of cranks and silverbugs who will probably refuse to acquiesce in any measure, however wise and beneficent, which does not include an authorization for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. So closely is the Senate divided that the votes of these silvercrat extremists may turn the scale and defeat any measure, however meritorious it may be.

There is no doubt in any rational mind that the greenback notes should be replaced by some other form of currency which will prevent the abuse known as the "endless chain," by which speculators, exporters, and money sharks generally are able to drain the treasury's gold at will. These legal-tender demand notes might, with advantage to all concerned, be replaced by obligations that would serve all the purposes of currency without being open to the objections which lie against the greenbacks. There is neither justification, expediency, nor common sense in the present system, which is a constant and needless menace to the credit and financial integrity of the government. It will have to go sooner or later, and the sooner it goes the better.

HAWAII.

It cannot be truthfully said that the proposed annexation of Hawaii increases in favor with the people and press of the Pacific Coast, as the subject is further discussed. On the contrary, quite a number of people who at first were inclined to favor the projected annexation have now come around to the other side. As exceptions to this statement must be noted the San Francisco papers, but then, as the city of San Francisco expects to reap great commercial advantages from the annexation of the islands, the opinion of those papers cannot be regarded as altogether free from prejudice.

There are, indeed, many drawbacks to be considered in connection with this radical step of annexing a group of islands located several thousand miles away from the nearest point of United States territory. Supposing it to be agreed that it is desirable for the United States to acquire more territory, a question upon which the people of this country differ greatly, it would not have been considered unnatural to take in Lower California, or Sonora, or Chihuahua or British Columbia, or Canada, because those are contiguous territories. That is to say, supposing that such sections of country desired to come peacefully under the Stars and Stripes; but to annex a group of islands lying in the center of the broad Pacific is another question. It appears, on the surface to be a radical departure from the hitherto accepted policy of the United States, and it will certainly be difficult to reconcile such annexation with the spirit of the Monroe doctrine.

Such is the view of the case that would be taken by the average American citizen, supposing the population of these islands was a desirable one. Such, however, is far from being the case. As shown in a statement published in THE TIMES a few days ago, only 3200 of the 109,000 inhabitants of the islands are enfranchised, or have any civil rights. Nor, it may be added, would they be able to appreciate such rights, if they were granted to them, over one-fourth of the population being composed of Chinese and Japanese contract laborers, the only sort of labor that can be induced

to work on the sugar plantations. The more attractive field of the United States mainland would certainly draw large numbers of these coolies across the ocean, and the troublesome problem of Chinese labor would be vastly increased on the Pacific Coast.

The islands practically constitute a vast sugar plantation, controlled by a few Americans, 90 per cent. of the products being sugar, raised on fifty plantations, owned by about one hundred men, and worked by 50,000 coolies. There is no room for American labor in the islands, cultivation having reached the height of possible development, and everything of value having been acquired by earlier settlers.

Another important feature to be considered is the difficulty of defending the islands, in case of war with a foreign power. It would take a large portion of the present American navy to defend Hawaii in such case. While the possession of a private coaling station on the island might be a source of strength, the necessity of defending the entire group from a foreign enemy would be a severe tax upon our resources.

Then, again, the question naturally arises, if Uncle Sam is to enter upon a policy of annexing foreign territory, where is that thing to stop? Already there is talk about the Sugar Trust buying Cuba, and making a present of it, with strings on it, of course—to the United States. Then there are other fertile islands in the West Indies, and fertile territories in Central America, which offer attractive fields for American syndicates to develop, by the aid of cheap labor, if they can only secure the protection of the American flag.

The prospect of adding an uneducated and partly-civilized population to this country, at a time when we are struggling with the question of excluding immigrants, and finding work for hundreds of thousands of unemployed and discontented now in the country, is not altogether an encouraging one. Moreover, there is a widespread belief that a treaty of such far-reaching effect should not be concluded between the United States and a few sugar planters until the terms of the treaty shall have been thoroughly discussed and weighed by the American people at large, upon whom must ultimately fall the responsibility of the care of the islands.

Finally, attention is called to the fallacy of the idea that there is no middle way between annexation by the United States and the acquisition of the islands by some foreign power. It is not an uncommon thing for a first-class power to guarantee the neutrality and independence of a small country. Thus, there is a tacit understanding among the great powers of Europe, by which the neutrality and independence of Switzerland is guaranteed. In the same manner, it is understood that England will never permit the seizure of Belgium by a continental power. Were it not for this understanding, the little land of King Leopold would doubtless have been absorbed, long before this, by France or Germany. It might be advisable for the United States to offer to guarantee the independence of the Hawaiian Islands, leaving the islanders to work out their own salvation as far as internal affairs are concerned; but even that step should not be taken without thorough and careful consideration of the situation, in all its bearings.

Congress may not be "chewing the rag," but the way it is masticating the carpet question brings it perilously near to the point where the longer word leaves off and the shorter one begins. Just as little talk as possible, gentlemen. Cut it short. Hurry that bill; the children are crying for it!

The Southern Pacific has changed its time. Now if it would change its president, some of its lieutenants, and its methods, it might be able to get some business out of Southern California, instead of having its yards littered up with empty cars and its engines standing dead in their stalls.

The bottom which fell out of an oil tank up on Belmont avenue the other day probably caught the disease from the oil market.

The question now before the house is: Is Mark Twain really starving to death or is he playing another joke on us?

A Sunday Fourth of July.

[St. Paul Pioneer Press.] The Fourth of July coming on Sunday this year, the suggestion is made that, instead of relegating all observances of the holiday to the following Monday, only the noisier and merrier of the customary demonstrations be thus postponed, and that in every church the customary services be so varied as to give the whole the cast of a patriotic religious celebration. Let the church buildings be decorated with flags and flowers. Let the music consist mainly of patriotic airs. Let cornet players and brass bands be pressed into service as well as the organ. Let the Declaration of Independence be read, and let laymen possess of the gift of oratory supplement with addresses the remarks of the pastor. American liberty had its birth in the churches of the old thirteen colonies. The churches of old New England were the rallying places of the revolutionary patriots. Of late years the churches have to a great degree segregated themselves from the purposes of citizenship and patriotism; and the segregation has not been good for the country. Neither has it been good for the churches. The Christian citizenship leagues recognize this fact, and would bring the churches again into harmony with the best aspirations of citizenship. The Sunday Fourth of July affords a splendid opportunity for proclaiming the identification of Christian citizenship with every patriotic purpose, and it should not be neglected.

The Newest in Names.

[Arizona Gazette.] A sweet girl graduate in Chicago informs the world that hereafter her name will be "Harriette." All right, Harriette, but your way of spelling it makes us

LYCEUM CONVENTION.

DEBATERS GATHER FROM ALL OVER SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

An Endeavor to Pour Perfume on William J. Bryan's Head Meets With Defeat.

BATTILING OVER FREE SILVER.

JAMES BENNETT WINS THE DEBATE ON STATE DIVISION.

An Oratorical Contest and a Banquet—Work of the Pacific Lyceum League for the Semi-Annual Convention.

Bryan, the silver advocate, was the cause of a row yesterday, which caused wild excitement in the ranks of a peaceful debating league convention. The free-silver members of the Pacific Lyceum League tried to smuggle in a Bryan resolution. The attempt met with defeat, after a hard-fought battle of two hours.

Yesterday's gathering of youthful debaters was of a size such as has not been seen in Los Angeles for many a day. The Pacific Lyceum League held a semi-annual convention in the State Normal School auditorium. There were delegates from almost all the debating clubs of Southern California, not only young men, but young women, too, enthusiastic debaters and experienced filibusters. They displayed their abilities in both these lines, all day long, with the untiring vigor of a Congressman.

A business session was held in the morning; in the afternoon there was a debate on State Division and a gold medal was awarded to James S. Bennett of Pomona as the victor, and in the evening there was an oratorical contest, interspersed with music. The day ended with a banquet at No. 115 South Spring street.

It was 10 o'clock in the morning when President Homer Lea read his report, his gavel and called to order the second semi-annual convention of the Pacific Lyceum League and the ninth of the Southern California Division of the Lyceum League of America, which it has succeeded. Committees were appointed and a recess taken to allow the committees to go to work.

At the beginning of the afternoon session, the minutes of the last convention, at Pasadena, were approved; the credentials of the delegates were read; there were 107 delegates present; and various special committees were appointed.

William J. Bryan was dragged into the arena by the report by the Resolutions Committee. The silver advocate was warmly praised by the resolutions, not as a silver man, but as an orator, but this injection of politics raised a storm of protest.

Benjamin F. Bledsoe of San Bernardino, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read a long report which had been prepared by Miss Mae C. Bosbyshell, James S. Bennett, George W. Dryer, Eugene R. Hallett, Theodore Syverston and Benjamin F. Bledsoe. The resolutions declared against any movement on the part of the Pacific Lyceum League toward the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, an organization whose members are mainly residents of the Eastern United States, and whose headquarters are in New York. The national organization, started some years ago, is now nearly defunct. The Pacific Lyceum League wishes to maintain its individuality. The resolutions declared in favor of the speedy ratification of President McKinley's treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and in favor of an effort to secure independence for Cuba. They endorsed the Lyceum as the official organ of the Pacific Lyceum League. They protested against the practice of allowing one individual to belong to more than one Lyceum at the same time.

Then came the resolution, pouring perfume on the head of William J. Bryan, the Silver Prophet, as follows: "Whereas, the Pacific Lyceum League with Lyceum thereof is expressly and impliedly devoted to the promotion of oratory and declaiming in all their various forms; and whereas, William J. Bryan is today recognized by all true American citizens as one of the most finished and captivating orators and public speakers of our country; and whereas, the Silver Republican Club of the city of Los Angeles have, at great expense to themselves and the officers thereof, and only after untiring efforts on their part, secured the services of, and have been promised a patriotic address from the Hon. W. J. Bryan, on the Fourth of July next; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Pacific Lyceum League hereby expresses its sincere gratification and appreciation of the efforts of the Silver Republican Club, and hereby takes this method of approving of all like efforts and of all their living orators and statesmen of the day may be brought into that close association with the citizens and common people of the land that the perpetuity of our glorious republican institutions may be forever insured."

Over this momentous Bryan resolution the convention wrangled for an hour. There were overwhelming floods of eloquence, impassioned references to that grand old patriot, William J. Bryan, "the fathers of the republic," "the heroes of '76," "the bulwarks of liberty," etc., and a wild rumpus of amendments, resolutions, and personal privilege motions to recommend, to suspend the rules, to take up special orders, and a bewildering whirl of filibustering devices.

At last the portion of the resolution referring to the Silver Republican Club was ordered stricken out, while the words in regard to oratory and declaiming were left undisturbed. A vote was taken on the Bryan resolution, and the result stood 41 to 40 in favor of welcoming the silver orator. There were delegations from San Francisco, called for on the Bryan resolution, and the result stood 41 to 40 in favor of welcoming the silver orator. There were delegations from San Francisco, called for on the Bryan resolution, and the result stood 41 to 40 in favor of welcoming the silver orator.

The vote was as follows: Los Angeles Y.M.C.A., 9 for, 1 against; Los Angeles Progressive Lyceum, 4 for, 2 against; Fremont Lyceum of Pomona, 1 for, 5 against; Jefferson Lyceum of Santa Ana, 6 for, 3 against; Philo-phron of the University of Southern California, 5 against; Pomona Lyceum, 1 for, 5 against; Utopia Lyceum, Los Angeles Normal School, 3 for, 6 against; Los Angeles Lyceum, formerly of the High School, 4 for, 5 against; Pasadena High School, 5 for,

11 against; Downey Lyceum, 5 against; Webster Lyceum of San Bernardino, 4 for, 2 against; Occidental, 5 against; Washington Lyceum of Los Angeles, 1 for, 1 against; Santa Ana Girls' High School, 6 for, 2 against. Total, 47 for, 56 against.

Miss Clara Bosbyshell was to have played a piano solo, but after waiting an hour and a half for the end of the Bryan squabble, she was obliged to go. A resolution deploring the long continuance of the Bryan battle and the consequent loss of the solo was adopted. The event of the afternoon then took place—a debate for a gold medal on the question, "Resolved, that State division would be to the interest of the people of Southern California." The debate was opened for the affirmative by Charles A. Ludlow of the Los Angeles High School. James S. Bennett of Pomona followed for the negative. Rose M. Galbreth of Occidental was the second speaker for the affirmative. He was followed by Theodore Syverston of the Los Angeles Y.M.C.A., Ralph E. Swing of the Webster Lyceum of San Bernardino prefaced his argument for the negative by a frank declaration that he was heartily opposed to the side he was about to support, and that he didn't believe a single word of what he was going to say. He proceeded to knock down the arguments of his opponents and polish them off in approved style. The debate was ended by the rebuttal of Charles A. Ludlow, the leader of the affirmative. After a lengthy convulsion, the judges, E. Pierce, H. A. Gibson and Ledru P. Kinney, announced that they had agreed to award the gold medal to James S. Bennett of Pomona.

The afternoon session ended with the adoption of a new constitution for the Pacific Lyceum League.

ORATORICAL CONTEST.

F. M. Sallee of the Progressive Lyceum of Los Angeles was the winner of the oratorical contest which was the main feature of the evening's session of the convention, and to him was awarded the handsome gold medal. President Homer Lea called the convention to order and declared that MacKenzie played a march of his own composition, "Imperator," which was dedicated to the Los Angeles High School Debating Club. Miss Minnie Wood of the Normal Utopia Lyceum, delivered an address of welcome to the convention at the Los Angeles Normal School. Miss E. Waters rendered a vocal solo.

The oratorical contest began with an oration on "Anarchists," by John C. Lee of the Normal Utopia. W. A. Riner of the Philophronean of the University of Southern California, read a paper on "Measure for Measure." F. M. Sallee of the Progressive Lyceum chose as his subject "Immigration."

After the reading of a flute solo by Miss Elsie Rehbeck the oratorical contest was concluded. John R. Strang of the Pasadena High School delivered an oration on "Anarchists." Lorraine Swope of the Jefferson Lyceum of Santa Ana spoke on "Characteristics of the Century."

The judges, who while they discussed the merits of the claimants to the medal, Messrs. Kessler and Peterson rendered some mandolin music with appropriate remarks.

A pleasant feature of the evening was the presentation of the gold medal to the winner, Mr. Sallee, by the members of the convention of a handsome gavel made of ebony and silver.

LYCEUM BANQUET.

The day's events ended with a banquet at the Royal Bakery. Paul Clarke presided as toastmaster, with President Homer Lea of the league at his left hand and Mayor Snyder at his right. The guests included the Rev. Alfred S. Clarke were among the guests.

The toasts were as follows: Introductory speech, Toastmaster Clarke; "A Newcomer's View of the League," Benjamin F. Bledsoe; "Our National Birthday," Eugene R. Hallett; "In School," Miss Emilie Potts; "The Politician," George Tedford; "The Next Campaign," Earl Walte; "The Coming Woman," William J. Bryan; "Today," Eugene R. Hallett; "The Young Citizen," F. J. Syverston; "Everything in General and Everything Else in Particular," William J. Bryan; "Our Country and Hawaii," S. A. Goldsmith; "Cuba Libre," James S. Bennett; Mayor Snyder delivered the address in which he expressed his admiration for youth, and his belief in the wisdom of developing one's oratorical powers. Miss Mae Bosbyshell of the Lyceum of Santa Ana spoke as the president of the Pacific Lyceum League. Her sincere and cordial words were warmly appreciated by the guests, and she delivered a dignified and interesting little speech. The guests tendered a vote of thanks to the president and to the Los Angeles Lyceum of Santa Ana for the entertainment they had tendered the delegates, and the banquet came to an end.

A NOVEL PUBLICATION.

"En Route" Issued "In the World" By Two Frenchmen.

L. Leroy and H. Papilland, two French newspaper editors who left Paris about a year ago without a sou to make a tour of the world on a wager, arrived in the city yesterday from the North. While traveling they have been editing a paper called "En Route" and published "In the World," they put it, which is chiefly descriptive of their personal experiences. In Italy the paper was written half in French and half in Italian, in Greece in French and Greek, and so in Turkey, Egypt, India, China, Japan and San Francisco. The edition has been printed in a variety of tongues. Their source of income, they say, has been from publication of the paper, and from articles sold to the local press of the cities where they happened to be. They will remain in Los Angeles a few days to make the acquaintance of the French colony, and will then continue their journey toward the City of Mexico.

RAILWAY NUMBER.

CITIZENS! Tell your distant friends all about the recent National Convention of the Order of Railway Conductors by sending them THE TIMES. The Railway Number, complete, published May 19, contains a full report of the proceedings, day by day, and all other matters pertaining to the life of the conductors—all in a single issue, inclosed in a handsome lithographed cover. This SPECIAL AND COMPLETE RAILWAY NUMBER embraces, also, the graphic and interesting "Story of Transportation" which has already attracted so much attention by its unique structure and historic value.

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THE WEATHER.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, June 26.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.92; at 5 p.m., 29.89. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 54 deg. and 66 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 88 per cent.; 5 p.m., 68 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity 2 miles; 5 p.m., west, velocity 3 miles. Maximum temperature, 71 deg.; minimum temperature, 52 deg. Character of weather, 5 a.m., partly cloudy; 5 p.m., clear. Barometer reduced to sea level.

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

As there will be from three to four thousand Christian Endeavorers in Los Angeles on the Fourth of July, it is suggested that citizens would do well to recognize the Christian Endeavor colors, purple and gold, making a showing of them in connection with the red, white and blue.

Two San Diego lawyers, while engaged in a wrangle over a division of property belonging to a recently unimpaired couple, got into angry words and thence came to blows. It is painful in this enlightened era to see the teachings of Coke and Blackstone abandoned in favor of those laid down by the little Marquis of Queensbury and Jawsmith J. Corbett.

Santa Monica is now happy. She has a menagerie of wild animals, where the hypothenuse is domiciled along with the spotted cat, the striped condurango. They have also sent to Africa for two beautiful camels, called giraffe and giraffe, which will eat the tops of the gum trees, thereby saving the city the cost of a landscape gardener.

In the San Bernardino correspondence of The Times on Friday a mining man was quoted as saying the weather in the neighborhood of The Needles was very cool, so that overcoats were needed there. If this is true, then there must certainly have been a most remarkable change in the weather in that vicinity. It used to be a saying in Arizona that The Needles people had to go down to Yuma to cool off in the summer.

The Chino beet-sugar factory is now engaged in the excavation of what will be, when fully completed, the largest silo in the world. It is designed to put up beet pulp as winter food salted down for fattening cattle, and will contain pulp enough to stall-feed 7000 head of cattle. Its dimensions are to be 160x40x20 feet. A track is to be laid from the sugar factory to the silo, and the cars will be hauled thither by a small motor engine.

The soliciting committee of the Chamber of Commerce has been very successful in its last effort to increase the membership of that body, having secured sixty new members, in about eight hours' work. The efforts will not be relaxed until the membership reaches a thousand. It being now over nine hundred, which is a most creditable showing for Los Angeles, as the membership of the New York Chamber of Commerce is only about twelve hundred and fifty.

Having been notified by the Superintendent of Streets in person that the First and Alameda street crossing really had to come out, the railroad companies removed the obnoxious castings on Friday night. Notices in writing from the City Council were ignored, but when John Drayton talked in his emphatic way even railway superintendents could not assert with any show of plausibility that they had not heard him. The Southern Pacific is having a heap of trouble in trying to grab everything in sight.

The lofty patriotism of the Los Angeles County Council of Labor is deserving of recognition. That high-minded body aimed up the city appropriation for celebrating the Fourth, and reached out for the whole pile with a demand for \$4 per hour per man for blowing horns and beating drums in the street parade. Not being able to convince the Celebration Committee that all the money should be turned over to musicians, the boycotters' union, the council announces that it is useless to ask any labor unions to celebrate the Fourth of July.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Special Rate Secured for Transmississippi Congress Delegates. The Chamber of Commerce has just received word from T. H. Goodman, general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific Company, stating that that company would give a special rate to the Transmississippi Commercial Congress to be held in Salt Lake July 14 to any one desiring to attend the Congress at one regular first-class fare for one way to Ogden for the round trip, the rate being open to arrive in Ogden on the 13th and the morning of the 14th. These tickets allow the purchaser to remain until after the Pioneer Jubilee, July 21. The fare from Ogden to Salt Lake and return will be \$1.50 additional. This relieves the organizations of Southern California from appointing a specified number of delegates in order to get the reduced rates.

The Chamber of Commerce at its last meeting passed resolutions inviting the National Republican League of the United States to hold its next annual meeting in Los Angeles, July, 1898. These resolutions were passed on the suggestion of A. W. Kinney and will be turned over to him to deliver to the league at its session in Detroit, July 13 to 15.

DONATIONS.

A very attractive exhibit of apricots free three-year-old trees raised at Little Rock, Antelope Valley, was placed on exhibit yesterday by R. E. Ibbotson of this city.

C. W. Clement, Sierra Madre, makes a display of Damson plums on the branch. Rosecrans ranch replenishes its display of pears, plums and walnuts in their green state.

Elisabeth Hot Springs has a display of mineral water.

The chamber is endeavoring to replenish the deciduous-fruit display in the glass jars and is anxious to have producers having fruit that they desire placed on exhibition to send them in before it gets too ripe. Special pains will be taken to put it in attractive condition and give credit to the donor.

WE CANNOT OFFER YOU THE EARTH

Because it is not ours, but we can offer you some bargains in choice lots that will make your mouth water. Deady Estate, room 17, 217 New High street.

UP AT LAST.

FIRST-STREET RAILROAD CROSSING HAS BEEN REMOVED.

Street Superintendent Drain Uses Plain Language With General Manager Wood and Superintendent Muir—Another Obstacle to Jumping Alameda Street.

The famous First-street crossing, the fruitful source of so much warfare between the people and the railroad corporations, has at last been removed. This time it is not merely covered up with sand, but actually taken out of the ground and carted off. Several weeks ago the Los Angeles Railway Co. decided to lay a new crossing at the corner of First and Alameda streets over which its cars could pass without the disagreeable bumping over the rails of the Southern Pacific's Alameda-street track, which had been wrenching its cars and nearly derailing them. This was very praiseworthy. But instead of conferring with the city authorities about the matter, the company by night laid a second crossing in order to swing the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks until the new crossing was finished.

The illegal manner in which this was done raised a storm of protest from the public. Everybody felt apprehensive that the Southern Pacific meant to try to jump Alameda street and lay a double track all the way from the Commercial-street depot to the Arcade depot. This the railroad has tried to do in the past and of course wants to do again. The city authorities, however, would not let it. The property owners and citizens didn't agree. They thought that was too much of an advantage for the railroad in case it tried to double-track Alameda street.

At last Street Superintendent Drain informed Superintendent Muir of the Southern Pacific and General Manager Wood of the Los Angeles Railway Company that out the crossing must come. They have obeyed. Friday night the crossing was taken up and nothing remained to mark the spot of a hard-fought conflict between the power of the corporations and the power of the people.

SANTA MONICA.

Installation of Officers by Knights of Pythias. SANTA MONICA, June 26.—[Regular Correspondence.] Santa Monica Company, No. 21, Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, installed the following officers Friday evening: Captain, J. J. Vawter, Jr.; First Lieutenant, A. J. Myers; Second Lieutenant, George Hart; First Guide, E. E. Ellsworth; Second Guide, W. C. Burton; Treasurer, A. F. Johnston.

Col. Arnold of Los Angeles Company, No. 25, was the installing officer and many of the members of this company were present. Besides these there were Maj. John A. Luken, Pasadena, of the Major-General's staff; Col. Arnold, San Diego, in command of the Third Regiment, Capt. Routzahn, Chaplain Merlino Jones and Lieut. Brownfield. Refreshments were served by the ladies, and the Los Angeles company presented the local company with a beautiful banner.

The steamer San Mateo is due to arrive at Port Los Angeles Sunday morning.

Charles Rutledge of this city had a narrow escape from death Saturday afternoon. His team became frightened, ran and dragged him under the tongue of the wagon, between them, the distance of a block before he succeeded in stopping the horses and securing his own release.

The question of incorporation under a special charter is being agitated here, in order that the expense of constructing and maintaining a pleasure wharf and other greatly-needed public improvements may be provided for.

The Murchal meetings are expected to close Sunday evening. Fifteen to twenty converts are the only tangible results perceivable thus far, although the attendance has been very large at all meetings.

The local bicycle races at the Southern Pacific track on Saturday afternoon were well attended, and the work done was excellent.

The newly-elected officers of Santa Monica Hive, No. 12, Lady Macabees, are: Mrs. John Kane, Commander; Winona Webb, Lady Commander; Mrs. Emma Guidinger; Lieutenant-Commander, Miss Alma Frederick; Record Keeper, Mrs. Alma Kane; Finance Keeper, Mrs. Alma Gasper; Sergeant, Mrs. Augusta Muller; Mistress at Arms, Mrs. Isabella Maguire; Sentinel, Mrs. Louise Johnson; Picket, Mrs. Sarah Frederick; Chaplain, Mrs. Justana Hardwick.

Baseball.

A game of baseball will be played this afternoon at Athletic Park between the Triblys and Redondos. A special wire has been put in at the park, so that the results of each inning of the game can be heard by the audience. Much interest is felt in the outcome of the San Bernardino game, as it means a journey to San Francisco for the Los Angeles team should they win.

The game between the Triblys and Redondos will probably be a hot one, as the visitors are bent on securing the scalp of the victors over the Wilands. The Redondos are strengthened by a number of new men and promise to give a good account of themselves.

The batting order of the teams is as follows: Redondo. Positions. Triblys. Brice, short stop. Brown, right field. Walker, third base. Marr, first base. Nettles, second base. Perkins, left field. Anderson, center field. Alexander, catcher. Carroll, pitcher. Maors.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To spend the Fourth of July at Coronado Beach and San Diego is offered by the 32 excursion of the San Diego. Tickets are for sale on Friday and Saturday, July 2 and 3, and are good for return for thirty days. There is no equal to Coronado on the Pacific Coast, and the hotel is making cheap rates for the summer.

REDONDO BEACH, JULY 3, 4 AND 5.

On Saturday and Sunday, the 3d and 4th of July, the celebrated Seventh Regiment will give open-air concerts in the afternoon; and on Monday, July 5, a superb exhibition of Pain's fireworks will be given at 8:15 p.m. Special trains will be run to the fireworks and returning after the show. Special trains will also run from Los Angeles at 11 o'clock to Santa Ana, Riverside, San Bernardino and Redlands, Monday, July 5.

LONG BEACH SUNDAY TRAINS

Leave Southern Pacific Arcade Depot 8:15, 9, 10:05 a.m., 1:40 p.m. Returning, last train leaves Long Beach 6:40 p.m. Round trip, 50 cents.

Power Paint.

Harrison's Paints are the most powerful when you consider that they cover nearly twice the surface to gallon more than any paint on the market. For painting a new house or painting an old one Harrison's is best.

P. H. PATHEWS, 238-240 S. Main Street, Middle of Block, Bet. 2d and 3d Sts.

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By John Kendrick Bangs. Price, 10c. For sale by C. C. PARKER, 246 S. Broadway, near Public Library. The largest, most varied and most complete stock of books on the Pacific Coast.

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Ladies' Fine Lawn Shirt Waists, well made, removable collars, 50c; Reduced to... 25c
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Ladies' Percalé, Lawn and Dimity Waists, white detachable collars, \$1.50, \$1.25; Reduced to... \$1.00
Ladies' French Lawn and Fancy Grenadine Shirt Waists, detachable collars, \$1.75; Reduced to... \$1.50
Ladies' Black Lace Stripe Mull and Black Sateen Waists, latest, \$1.75; Reduced to... \$1.50
Ladies' White Mull Shirt Waists, white detachable collars and cuffs, tuck front, \$2.50; Reduced to... \$2.00
Ladies' Fancy French Dimity and Scotch Zephyr Waists, soft cuffs, etc., \$2.75; Reduced to... \$2.25
Ladies' White French Organdie Shirt Waists, soft collar and cuffs of same, \$3; Reduced to... \$2.50
Ladies' Black Lappet Cloth Shirt Waists, white detachable collars, soft cuffs, \$3; Reduced to... \$2.00

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Penang Shot Pepper... 1 lb. bottles, 15c; 2 for 25c; \$1.35 doz
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Penang Amboyona Cloves... 1 lb. bottles, 15c; 2 for 25c; \$1.35 doz
Penang Java Cassia... 1 lb. bottles, 20c; \$2.25 doz

Miller's Absolutely Pure Baking Powder, 1 lb. cans, 40c. We can supply you with a mountain spring water that is pure and sparkling, clear as crystal and free from all forms of animal or vegetable life. THE GLEN ROCK. Try it. Telephone, Main 26. 216-218 S. Spring St.

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SALES. AUCTIONS. The elegantly furnished 22-room

SANTA BELLA. Rhodes & Reed will sell, at 10 a.m. TUESDAY, JUNE 29, This elegantly furnished house at 314 W. Fifth St.

Comprising Handsome Mahogany and Oak Bedroom Furniture with Chamber and Bunkers to match; Fine Dining Room, Parlor, and Kitchen; Folding Beds, Lounges and Couches with Upholstery; Handmade East Chairs; Rattan Rockers; Keller & Sons' Upholstered Piano and Stool; 50 yards Brussels Carpet; Dining and Kitchen Furniture.

This house was furnished only five months since. All new throughout and everything first class. Sale is positive and without reserve, as parties are leaving the city at once. Do not fail to attend, as this will be a grand opportunity to buy good goods. BEN O. RHODES, Auctioneer.

By C. M. Stevens, Auctioneer. Of Four-Room House and Furniture, Tuesday, June 29 at 10 a.m., at 729 W. 34th street, near Figueroa, consisting in part of Bedroom Suite, solid oak, French Plate Mirror, Cable Springs, Hair Mattresses, Pillows, sheets, Blankets, Comforters, etc.; Handsome Bigelow Brussels Carpets. Elegant Sofa in Silk Tapestry; Fine Couch, Extension Tables, High-back Chairs, Sofa Cushions, etc., etc. Sale positive; no reserve. Four-room House to be sold and removed.


GEO. PEARSON & Co., Auc'rs. Office 319 South Main street.

Auction... By C. M. Stevens, Auctioneer. Of a consignment of Bicycles at 413 S. Spring St. Monday, June 28, at 2 and 7:30 p.m. and continue Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons and evenings; the above consists of 27 New Bicycles of standard makes, and will be disposed of to the highest bidder to close consignment. Persons in need of bicycles should avail themselves of this opportunity.

AUCTION. Furniture, Carpets, etc., of private residence, removed to 321 South Broadway. Monday, June 28.

At 10 o'clock a.m., prompt, Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture; Body Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, Bag, new and clean; One Curled Hair Mattress, lot Dishes, etc.; One case Silver-plated Cutlery, fine Marine Oil Paint, beautiful Deer Head, Pier Mirror, several Turkish Couches, latest shapes, covered and uncovered, fancy Ottomans and Stools, splendid Cook Stove, Lady's bicycle, made by Swift, England, also Miscellaneous. Goods must be sold by Tuesday. Parties leaving city, W. L. DE GARMO, Auctioneer.

On Monday, June 28, 1897, at 10 o'clock a.m. I will sell the entire furniture in dwelling corner Georgia Bell and Pico St., consisting of fine Parlor Furniture, velvet and Body Brussels carpet, 3 fine bedroom suits, large extension table, cherry hall rack, center table, bedding, pillows, mattresses, domestic sewing machine, oak and other wardrobes, shot gun, Secated spring wagon, etc. THOS. H. CLARK, Auctioneer.



INTEGRITY, ENTERPRISE, MERIT.

LONDON.

LAST WEEK OF THE "One-Third-Off Counter."

Next Saturday night at nine thirty, when this sale closes, there won't be enough of those suits on the "one-third off counter" to shake a stick at. Not another minute after the time set for closing will we run it. If you want to get a splendid suit at one-third less than usual price you've got to come this week. Three hundred suits on the counter now; one hundred and twenty-five patterns and colors, elegant worsteds, chevots, cassimeres and tweeds. Yesterday a full dozen of as keen buyers as ever walked into a clothing store, shopped this town over, came back here and bought. Could there be a stronger argument for our clothing than that? In addition to the one-third off counter we have four lots of high class \$20 Suits that will go quick at \$15.

Odd Lot Boys' \$2.50 Suits, Now Marked \$1.95.

Odd Lot Boys' \$3.50 Suits, Now Marked \$2.45.

Odd Lot Boys' \$5.00 Suits, Now Marked \$3.75.

Full Dress Suits for the Banquet at One-third Tailor's Price—perfect fit or no sale.

London Clothing Co.

110, 121, 123, 125

North Spring Street, S. W. Corner Franklin,

HARRIS & FRANK, Proprietors.

1/3 Off 1/3 Off

MANUFACTURERS' CASH OUTLET SALE

For This Week Surpassing in Bargain Chances Any Sale Ever Attempted in California

Men's Suits

No Store in the Country ever Sold as Cheaply as We Do

At \$5.84 We have a big surprise—Several lines of the latest styles of solid Cassimere Suits in broken checks, all wool, substantially trimmed, made by the manufacturer to sell at \$10, but he was pressed for money and sold them to us at a sacrifice, and we will sell them at..... **\$5.84**



At \$7.98 Several hundred Suits in different shades, made of fancy Worst-Ed Cheviots in the very latest '97 colors, all wool, made with silk trimmings, in checks and stripes. You would consider them a bargain at \$12.50 and \$15 at other stores, but the Big Store sells them at..... **\$7.98**

At \$9.98 If you want to spend that much money, we would advise you to come tight straight to us. We are offering at this price several lines of Suits made by the celebrated **Stein Bloch Company**, who are known to be the highest-grade Suit makers. This line consists of a very handsome assortment of patterns in the new checks, are handsomely trimmed and fit to perfection. No such suits are retailed in any other establishment on the Pacific Coast for less than \$15. Our price for this sale..... **\$9.98**

At \$10.98 Our best of the finest have been selected. There are among them suits which are worth a twenty-dollar gold piece. They are up to date in pattern, shade and cut. They are of the celebrated make of the **Stein-Bloch Co.**, material the very finest, and will go at this sale at..... **\$10.98**

Men's Hats

Our Hat Store is Overflowing With Bargains.
The Backward Season Has Made Us Desperate

Men's Soft Finish Canton Braid Straw Hats, standard style. Cut to..... **17c**

Men's Fancy Shansi Braid Straw Hats, in both soft roll and stiff flat brim; latest styles; worth 75c. Sale Price..... **45c**

Men's Extra Light-Weight French Chip Hats, correct up-to-date styles; worth \$1.50. Sale Price..... **75c**

Men's Imported French Palms, special fancy grades; worth \$1.50. Sale Price..... **\$1.00**

Men's Fancy Grade Imported French Palms; worth \$2.50. Sale Price..... **\$1.50**

Men's Fedora Hats, high grade, up-to-date, pearl colored, with black silk bands; the popular dress hat of the season; regular price \$2.00. Sale Price..... **\$1.10**

Men's Genuine Spike Braid Straw Hats, flat brim, yacht style; worth 65c. Sale Price..... **29c**

Men's Shoes



Men's full stock Calf Congress, also lace shoes, new coin toes, in all sizes; regular price, \$2.50. Special price for this sale, a pair..... **\$1.91**

Men's hand-sewed Welt, Lace or Congress, latest pointed toes, also medium and square toes; good value at \$3.00. Price, this great sale..... **\$1.98**

Men's fine Russia Calf Shoes, in the late shades of oxblood and chocolate, latest round toes; regular price, the world over, \$5.00. Price for this great sale, a pair..... **\$3.33**

Men's Vici Kid Lace Shoes, \$4.00 quality, extreme needle toes, beautifully-finished shoe, all sizes and widths. Marked for this great sale to, a pair..... **\$3.09**

Men's Russia Calf Lace Shoes, in oxblood and chocolate, new pointed toes, all sizes and widths, regular \$4 quality. Marked for this great sale to, a pair..... **\$2.98**

Men's strong every day Shoes, made to sell at \$2 a pair. Marked down for this great sale to, a pair..... **\$1.28**

JACOBY BROS.,

"The Big Store That Does Big Things."

Boys' Underwear

Boys' Silver Gray Jersey Ribbed Underwear, light weight; worth 40c. Sale Price..... **25c**

Boys' Natural Color Light Weight Cotton Underwear; worth 35c. Sale Price..... **23c**

Boys' Extra Fine French Balbriggan Underwear; shirts have ribbed skirt; worth one-third more. Sale Price..... **50c**

Boys' Shirts

Boys' Heavy Percal Negligee Shirts; worth 50c. Sale Price..... **36c**

Boys' Percal Shirts, starched collars and cuffs; worth 45c. Sale Price..... **27c**

Boys' Outing Flannel Shirts in light and dark colors; extra good quality for 35c. Sale Price..... **25c**

Boys' Waists

Boys' Percal Shirt Waists, light and dark colors; worth 40c. Sale Price..... **33c**

Boys' Percal Shirt Waists, Mother's Friend brand, light and dark patterns; worth 50c. Sale Price..... **42c**

Boys' Laundered Percal Shirt Waists, all the late styles of Mother's Friend brand; worth \$1.00. Sale price..... **59c**

Boys' Hosiery

Boys' Fast Black Hose; worth 12 1-2c. Sale price..... **8 1/2c**

Boys' Extra Quality Fast Black Hose, spliced knee and heel; worth 25c. Sale price..... **16c**

Boys' Extra Quality Hermsdorf Black, double knee, high spliced heel; worth 35c. Sale price..... **25c**

Hats for the Little Fellows

Children's Dress Suits, worth \$1.50, marked for this great sale..... **84c**

Boys' Yacht Shaped Straw Hats in black and white mixed braids; worth 45c. Sale Price..... **27c**

Boys' and Children's White Duck Caps, trimmed with Hercules braid; regular price 50c, marked for this great sale to each..... **29c**

Children's Washable White Duck Tam O'Shanter with detachable frame, worth double, at..... **25c**

Children's Straw Tam O'Shanter in pure Sennet braids, blue and white and tan and white; worth 65c more, at..... **65c**

Men's Pants

200 pairs of Men's fancy striped all-wool Cassimere Pants, our own make, and made on our own premises; they are good value at \$4.50. We offer the line to close at..... **\$2.74**

50 pairs of all-wool striped Cheviot Pants, elegantly trimmed and made; very serviceable. A great bargain at..... **\$3.24**

We call your attention to the fact that we are sole agents for the celebrated **Paragon Pants**. They are a combination of fit, style and fine tailoring, worn by New York's best dressers. **Paragon Pants** are art. You can only buy them at the Big Store; prices \$4.00 to \$7.50.

Boys' Shoes

Boys' Satin Calf Lace Shoes, pointed toe, solid wear, sizes 11 to 12; worth \$1.50. Marked down for this great sale to, a pair..... **\$1.14**

Boys' Russet Goat Lace Shoes, pointed tip, sizes 2 1/2 to 5; good value at \$2.00. Marked for this great sale to, a pair..... **\$1.34**

Boys' Russia Calf Lace Shoes, new pointed toes; good value at \$2.25; sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2. Marked for this great sale to..... **\$1.46**

Children's Shoes

Children's Dongola Patent Leather Tipped Shoes, sizes 6 to 8; good value at \$1.25. Marked for this great sale to..... **72c**

Sizes 8 1/2 to 12, same as above, 84c. Children's Solid Pebble Grain Vacation Shoes, made for hard wear, sizes 6 to 8. At..... **63c**

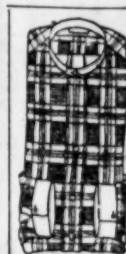
Sizes 8 1/2 to 12, same as above, at..... **79c**

These shoes worth in a regular way, \$1.00 and \$1.25 a pair. Children's Dongola Patent Leather Tip Lace Shoes, neat and dressy, sizes 8 1/2 to 12; worth \$1.25. Marked for this great sale to..... **83c**

Our Merchant Tailoring Department (Second floor, take elevator) is replete with all that is new and largest, and we think the best assorted stock of piece goods in town, and make to order suits and pants for the best dressed men of this section. Our prices are beyond question the lowest that can be made on high-class work and materials. **Suits \$20.00 to \$50.00—Pants \$6.00 to \$10.00**

Men's Shirts

When we say that we have in stock more Shirts than any three stores in town, we put it mild. Why not see the largest assortment?



Late Style Stanley Shirts, white body, fancy Madras Cloth bosoms, separate link cuffs; very latest patterns; sold all over town at \$1 each. Sale Price..... **75c**

Negligee Laundered Shirts, 18 different patterns, with collars and cuffs attached; 75c value. Sale Price, each..... **50c**

Men's Golf Shirts with starched neck and wrist-bands; large variety styles; \$1.25 quality. Sale Price..... **95c**

Underwear

The celebrated Medlicott-Morgan Company's fancy Balbriggan Underwear; regular \$1.25 grade; in four shades. Must be cleared up this week at, garment..... **69c**

Men's natural wool summer weight Sanitary Underwear; regular \$1.25 quality. Sale price, garment..... **75c**

Men's Derby ribbed Balbriggan Underwear, natural color, considered unusual value at 75c. Price for this sale, a garment..... **42c**

Broken line of Gauze Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; regular price, 35c. Line will be cleared up at, a garment..... **19c**

Otis Patent Gusseted Balbriggan Underwear; this special number sells at 65c the town over. Special price for this sale, a garment..... **49c**

Bon Bon French Balbriggan, different from the American make, being very elastic and holding its shape well; worth \$1. Price for this great sale, garment..... **68c**

Men's Hosiery

Think of 248 Dozen Pairs of Men's Fast Black, also Tan Half Hose, worth 6 1/2c, at, a pair..... **3c**

Great Value in Fast Color Mottled Seamless Half Hose; worth 12 1/2c. At, a pair..... **9c**

A Very Shapely Line of Tan and Black Double-Sole and High-Spliced Heels Half Hose; worth 15c. Sale price, 12 pairs for..... **10c**

Our Entire Line of Extra 20 cent Values, in all Shades of Tan, also Black. Will be closed out at, a pair..... **12 1/2c**

Heavy-Weight Cotton Socks, the kind with full in-step, strictly seamless; worth 15c. Sale price, 12 pairs for..... **99c**

The greatest value we know of. Our Regular 40 Cent Lines of Black, also Tan White-Footed Hose. Sale price, a pair..... **25c**

Men's Neckwear

For hot weather—A large assortment of washable goods at 10c, 15c and 20c.

The very latest patterns of Silk Neckwear, fresh from the tables of New York's best makers of 50c Ties. All go during this sale at, each..... **23c**

Silk Neckwear in Puffs, Tecks, Four-in-Hands and Clubs; regular price 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25. Entire lines marked down for this sale to, each..... **50c**

Men's Suspenders

A chance to brace up cheap; 1000 pairs of 25-cent Suspenders. During this sale will be sold at, a pair..... **11c**

French Web Suspenders, good corded ends, same cast-off clasp as the 50c goods; well worth 35c. Price for this great sale, per pair..... **20c**

Handkerchiefs

100 dozen Men's Fancy Bordered Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, full size; worth 12 1/2c each. Price for this great sale..... **8 1/2c**

A genuine Handkerchief bargain; by the dozen, large size, plain white, pure linen, hemstitched; will be sold at \$2.50 per dozen, or if you don't want a dozen, 6 for..... **\$1.25**

Collars and Cuffs

We are sole agents for the celebrated Eugene P. Peyser 2100 Pure Linen Collars and Cuffs; new style collars of this famous make, 10c each; Cuffs 20c per pair.

Misses' Shoes

Misses' Dongola Button, square toe, patent leather tips, sizes 12 1/2 to 2; worth \$2. Marked for this great sale to..... **\$1.34**

Misses' Dark Tan Button Shoes, also Lace, new round toe, sizes 12 1/2 to 2; regular price, \$2.50. Marked for this great sale to..... **\$1.44**

Misses' Russet Goat Button Shoes, square toes, sizes 12 1/2 to 2; excellent value at \$2.00. Marked for this great sale to..... **\$1.34**

Sweaters

720 Wool Sweaters in blue and black; sold regularly at \$1.50. Marked for this great sale at..... **84c**

Pajamas

24 dozen Madras Cloth and Oxford Pajamas; worth \$1.50 each. Marked for this great sale to..... **98c**



Boys' Knee Pants Suits

Several Hundred Boys' Knee Pants Suits, sizes 4 to 15 years, all-wool cheviot, substantially made and will give great deal of wear; regular \$2.75 value. At..... **\$1.95**

Several Hundred Pairs of Knee Pants Suits, sizes 4 to 15 years, made of high-grade cheviots, all-wool, good vacation suits; we could sell them easily at \$4.50, but for this sale we make the price..... **\$2.95**



The Big Store's Sale Prices for Boys' Long Pants Suits

Several Lines of Boys' Long Pants Suits, from 13 to 19 years, all-wool material, latest colors and patterns; sold at other stores at \$6.50. Our price for this great sale..... **\$4.95**

Many Styles of Boys' Long Pants Suits, in all-wool material, nobby patterns, very substantially made and trimmed, will give good service and a good bargain at..... **\$5.95**

Several Lines of Boys' Long Pants Suits in all-wool material, a pattern cannot be matched anywhere else for \$10.00. Our price for this great sale..... **\$7.50**

Boys' Knee Pants

Boys' Woolen Knee Pants, made with patent elastic waist band; worth 50c. Sale price..... **36c**

Boys' Knee Pants, neat patterns, all sizes; worth 35c. Sale price..... **23c**

Boys' All-wool Knee Pants, patent elastic waistband; worth 75c. Sale price..... **60c**

Ladies' Straw Hats

Extraordinary offers in Ladies' Walking Hats and Sailors. Our 35, 45 and 65 cent qualities. Marked for this great sale to..... **23c**

Ladies' Walking Hats in Sennett Braids, white, blue or black; worth in our regular stock 75c and \$1.00. Marked for this great sale to, each..... **47c**

Ladies' Sailors in plain white Sennett with silk trimmings; worth 75c. Marked for this great sale to, each..... **34c**

Ladies' Shoes

Extra Specials in Ladies' Shoes

Ladies' Dongola Kid, cloth top, patent tip, Button Shoes..... **98c**

Ladies' Dongola Lace Shoes, flexible sole, patent tip..... **\$1.68**

Ladies' Dongola Button Shoes, leather tips, all sizes..... **\$1.50**

Ladies' Dongola Lace Shoes, patent tips..... **\$1.33**

Ladies' Extra Fine Dongola Lace Shoes, V-shape, patent leather tips..... **\$2.00**

Ladies' Tan Lace Shoes, kid or cloth top, flexible sole..... **\$1.65**

Extra Specials in Ladies' Oxfords

Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, patent tips. Marked for this great sale to..... **48c**

Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, very durable, patent tips..... **84c**

Ladies' Tan Oxfords, New Coin Toe..... **\$1.26**

Ladies' Oxblood Southern Ties, Flexible Soles..... **\$1.53**

Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, Kid or cloth top, patent leather tips..... **\$1.25**

Ladies' Dongola Oxfords or Southern Ties, full turned soles, handsomely finished, all sizes..... **\$2.50**

We intend giving you a Basket Picnic. We place on sale a broken line of Ladies' Fine Shoes and Oxfords, hand-sewed and hand-turned, round and square toes, some black, some tan, every pair were \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. We make them all a uniform price, 25c and 50c a pair; come and see if we have your number



Purchasing Offices

—OF—

Jacoby Brothers.....

New York City

Numbers 707-709 Broadway

Boston, Mass.,

Number 1 Lincoln Street

Jacoby Bros.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

Young's New York Hats
Noxall Shirts
Robert Wicks Co., Men's Suits
Pekwick System Suits

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

Johnson & Murphy's Men's Shoes
Edwin C. Burt's Ladies' Shoes
Carhart Union Made-Work Clothes
A. Shuman & Co.'s Boys Suits

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

Paragon Pants
Dutchess Pants
Sweet, Orr & Co.'s Pants
And all the Best Makers

The Big Store

Thirty-nine Thousand Square Feet of Floor Space. The Largest Clothing and Shoe House on the Coast, and Still Growing...

Selling Agencies

—OF—

Jacoby Brothers.....

Randsburg, Cal.,

Number 63 Rand Street

Pasadena, Cal.,

Number 9 Fair Oaks Avenue

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Los Angeles, June 26, 1897.

TRUST COMPANIES.

An opinion

has been written by Atty.-Gen. Hancock, at the request of New York State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, holding that a trust company can invest part of its capital in real estate.

The Attorney-General says the language of the banking law empowers trust companies to purchase and hold real property necessary and requisite for the business and purposes of the corporation.

BANK CLEARINGS.

The bank

clearings of the principal cities of the country continue to show an increase over the corresponding week of 1896, that of the week ended Thursday last amounting to \$1,500,000, while Los Angeles for that week showed a decrease of \$1,000,000.

COMMERCIAL.

CELERY.

The Fruitman's Guide of

New York doubtless means well, but it is a fact that it seldom allows an issue to go without making some remarkable blunder in regard to Southern California. Thus, in a recent issue of that journal, the statement is made that a tract of ten acres of celery at "Santa Anna," California, is the largest piece of celery in the United States devoted to the crop.

This is an absurd and misleading statement. One firm, that of D. E. Smetzer & Co., of Santa Anna, has about six miles from Santa Anna, and shipped over two hundred carloads from that ranch last season. The place was described in the Midwinter Number of The Times.

THE APRICOT MARKET.

Apricots are

already becoming plentiful at the fruit stands, and prices are low as five pounds for a quarter. A few carloads of this season's dried apricots, for delivery early next month, have been sold at 5 cents a pound. For later delivery fruit is offered at 5 cents a pound, without finding buyers. It is believed that the coming crop will be a large one, hence buyers are somewhat backward.

MEXICAN ORANGES.

The Fruit-

man's Guide believes that the prejudice which has been caused by the publication of warnings against Mexican oranges, on account of the worm which which some of the fruit is infested, will undoubtedly affect their sale in the United States during the coming season. It is reported that this pest has been introduced into South Africa. No doubt Mexican orange trees will be quarantined, wherever an attempt is made to export them to any country.

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

DEVELOPING MINES.

The mining

editor of the San Francisco Examiner calls attention to the fact that very few, if any, of the successful mining men of the mining States made their money by buying fully-developed and equipped or "going" mines. They have taken promise of land, developed prospects and turned them into productive mines by the investment of the necessary money. Yet the eastern and foreign investors who come here, and to other mining States, want to improve on this method by getting a full-fledged mine at once, and seldom want to pay the price asked. They never take hold of prospects, and are always in search of properties that have mills and equipment and are paying dividends. Of course, the people who own such mines are not particularly anxious to sell, unless they get a good price.

The Examiner says:

"It has been proven by the experience of those who have made the most money out of mines that the best way is to take hold of a claim in a good locality, which looks as if it had some future to it, prove its worth by labor and then expend the necessary money for plant. The few thousands spent in this way often return many hundred fold. There are great numbers of this class of mines in the mining regions of the country, and they may be readily and cheaply acquired. If the eastern men would profit by our experience they would risk a few thousands in developing many thousands on more pretentious operations."

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

Hereafter

Southern California is going to manufacture its own tin cans for fruits, meats and other canned products, and they will be made here in Los Angeles. Hitherto they have all been made in San Francisco, but the quantity used in the various factories now operating in this end of the State has greatly increased in the last few years that a number of the packers and cannery men together have organized a company known as the Los Angeles Metal Works.

The works are situated at the corner of Aliso and Anderson streets on the east side of the river, and adjoin the buildings of the Southern California Packing Company. They occupy a double rectangular building of corrugated iron 100x150 feet in dimensions. On the south side is a railway track for loading and unloading purposes, which connects with both the Terminal and the Southern Pacific lines. Manager L. S. Porter said yesterday: "We are busy getting our machinery in. Some of it is already in place, but not all, so that we do not expect to have our opening until about ten days yet. At that time we think we shall have all things in place and be in shape to begin supplying the needs of all canners and packers in Southern California, Arizona and other places outside of our own State that can buy from us to better advantage than they could in other manufacturing centers. Our sheet tin will be brought from Elwood, Ind. In reply to the question as to what particular kind of cans they intend making, his answer was: "No particular kind, but all kinds, everything from a one-pound fruit can up to a five-gallon gasoline or coal oil can. We shall make," he added, "cans for every kind of product grown or manufactured in Southern California, and preserved meats, honey, olive oil, coal oil, gasoline, for everything, in fact, in what every intelligent one of them did, he answered: "They don't know it, or if they do, they don't do it, and here is the best evidence of it." With that he picked up a handful of small apricots, saying: "Look at that, that is the kind of stuff some of these growers are bringing us this year, expecting me to buy it and can it. But, oh, no, we don't buy such stuff as that, and if we got it for nothing we

would not can it; so the sooner The Times lets them know that fact the better it will be for them."

Mr. Welch's indignation, after delivering himself of this excellent advice, having in a measure subsided, he proceeded to say that his cannery was standing there ready to purchase at the highest market prices 200 tons of first-class canned apricots, if they could get them. He said that good apricots were worth \$12 a ton, while those below the average were not worth more than \$8 a ton. "One would think," he went on to say, "that such a difference in price would prompt growers to thin out their trees, and if they did they would not, after all, lose anything in weight, while they would gain in price, for one good apricot, good peach, or good anything will weigh on the average as much as two small ones, and is worth more than twice as much as the two small ones. We don't buy that kind of fruit. We have established for Southern California a good reputation for our apricots, and for good canned fruit, and sooner than that good name and brand we would lose it. We will content ourselves, if necessary, with a smaller pack."

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Quotations Revised Daily.

LOS ANGELES, June 26, 1897.

The state of the local produce market is about the same as at last report. Quotations are unchanged.

Flour and Feedstuffs.

Wheat—Local extra roller process, per bbl.,

No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 95c; No. 3, 90c; No. 4, 85c; No. 5, 80c; No. 6, 75c; No. 7, 70c; No. 8, 65c; No. 9, 60c; No. 10, 55c; No. 11, 50c; No. 12, 45c; No. 13, 40c; No. 14, 35c; No. 15, 30c; No. 16, 25c; No. 17, 20c; No. 18, 15c; No. 19, 10c; No. 20, 5c; No. 21, 0c; No. 22, 0c; No. 23, 0c; No. 24, 0c; No. 25, 0c; No. 26, 0c; No. 27, 0c; No. 28, 0c; No. 29, 0c; No. 30, 0c; No. 31, 0c; No. 32, 0c; No. 33, 0c; No. 34, 0c; No. 35, 0c; No. 36, 0c; No. 37, 0c; No. 38, 0c; No. 39, 0c; No. 40, 0c; No. 41, 0c; No. 42, 0c; No. 43, 0c; No. 44, 0c; No. 45, 0c; No. 46, 0c; No. 47, 0c; No. 48, 0c; No. 49, 0c; No. 50, 0c; No. 51, 0c; No. 52, 0c; No. 53, 0c; No. 54, 0c; No. 55, 0c; No. 56, 0c; No. 57, 0c; No. 58, 0c; No. 59, 0c; No. 60, 0c; No. 61, 0c; No. 62, 0c; No. 63, 0c; No. 64, 0c; No. 65, 0c; No. 66, 0c; No. 67, 0c; No. 68, 0c; No. 69, 0c; No. 70, 0c; No. 71, 0c; No. 72, 0c; No. 73, 0c; No. 74, 0c; No. 75, 0c; No. 76, 0c; No. 77, 0c; No. 78, 0c; No. 79, 0c; No. 80, 0c; No. 81, 0c; No. 82, 0c; No. 83, 0c; 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PASADENA.

PROPERTY-OWNERS OPPOSED TO THE NEW SEWER.

A Largely-attended Meeting Enters a Formal Protest Against the Proposed Improvement—Sacred Concert—Notes and Personal.

PASADENA, June 26.—[Regular Correspondence.] About twenty-five owners of property in the eastern part of the city met this evening at the office of the Lake Vineyard Water Company to take action concerning the proposed sewer system for the east side. A strong feeling of opposition to the improvement was developed and a resolution voicing this sentiment was unanimously adopted. Steps were taken to present a formal protest to the Council.

The meeting was called to order by C. C. Brown, E. Canfield acting as secretary. Mr. Brown stated the object of the meeting and declared his opinion that if a new outfall sewer should be built for the east side it should be paid for by all the taxpayers of the city.

City Engineer Clapp, in answer to inquiries, gave the outlines of the proposed sewer district and said that the east side could not be sewered without the fourteen-inch intercepting sewer. He estimated that the cost to property-owners in the district would not exceed 37 cents per front foot of sewer where lateral sewers are built. To property-owners whose property does not front on a sewer, the cost of the system would not exceed 4 cents per front foot.

C. C. Brown stated that he estimated that not more than one lot in twenty-two in the district was improved with buildings, and that the burden would therefore fall chiefly upon owners who do not now need a sewer.

Prof. M. E. Parker urged the necessity of full and careful consideration before taking any action, but said that to many people the burden of the improvement would be very heavy, and would mean practical confiscation of their property.

C. M. Parker followed with an emphatic protest against the sewer. He said that east side property-owners had borne very heavy burdens for street improvement and should now have a breathing spell for at least three years. City and county taxes are already very heavy. He declared that the project was a "taxation of the poor."

Prof. Parker said that the Council, in adopting the resolution of intention to construct the sewer, was acting under the Yonkers act, which he said was final. A majority of the property-owners affected might sign a protest and it would then be considered by the Council, but the latter would still be at liberty to do what it saw fit with the project. The only course therefore would be to prepare the protest at once.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That in the sense of this meeting that all action leading to the construction of sewers east of Los Robles-avenue should be deferred for the present."

Motions were made and carried directing the chairman to appoint two committees, one to wait upon the Trustees next Monday and advise them of the action taken by the meeting, and the other to prepare the formal protest required by law, and procure signatures of property-owners. The committees appointed were as follows:

Remonstrance Committee—Dr. F. Grinnell, G. A. Gibbs, M. E. Parker, Mrs. Dr. A. H. Hahn, Prof. C. W. McClellan, C. F. Harris, C. C. Brown, W. R. Stevenson.

Committee to Protest—C. H. Rhodes, J. A. Blumie, Dr. Weir, Capt. A. Wakeley, A. Gibbs, W. H. Sohn, Prof. C. W. McClellan.

UNIVERSALIST CONCERT. The sacred concert tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon at the Universalist church, promises to be of more than usual merit. Miss Lucia M. Forest, a fine harpist, will contribute two harp solos. The programme will include selections by the quartette and vocal solo by Miss Elizabeth and vocal solo by H. Klamroth. The concert will begin at 4:30 p.m.

PASADENA BREVITIES. Mrs. Lucia H. Yocum, late of California, died at Middletown, N. Y., on June 25, at the age of 53. The funeral and interment will be at Middletown. Four sons and two daughters survive Mrs. Yocum.

Several hundred dollars worth of property has been stolen from the residence of Gen. McBride, at Washington street near the Painter Hotel. The house, though furnished, has been unoccupied for some time.

An electric car collided with a buggy near Sycamore Grove about 9 o'clock Friday evening. One of the occupants of the buggy was quite seriously injured and the buggy was wrecked.

Mrs. Charles A. Gardner will leave on Tuesday for Chicago, where she will spend the summer with her daughter.

Miss Mimi Martin left this morning for her old home, Hillsdale, Mich., where she will spend the summer.

Miss Mammie James returned today from Chicago, where she has been attending Armour Institute. She will be accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Arthur C. Chamberlain, of Throop will leave for the East tomorrow (Sunday) morning.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Hanson have gone to Catalina.

Lost, Dead or Stolen—Scotch stag-hound, brindle colored, belonging to Mr. Roy S. Barnhart, Altadena. Information as to his whereabouts will be suitably rewarded by John B. Miller, 395 Grand avenue, Pasadena.

Thirty thousand dollars to loan on improved real estate, Los Angeles or Pasadena. B. O. Kendall, Pasadena.

Orth Transfer Co. made two trips to North Ontario for household goods by wagon, successfully done.

R. B. Newby and Co. keep cold storage meats.

MUSIC AND DANCING AT SAN PEDRO. In the new pavilion, Sunday, all day, and free to all. Best of bathing, yachting, fishing and bathing. Southern Pacific train leaves Arcade Depot 8:15, 9:10, 10:05 a.m. Returning, last train leaves San Pedro 6:40 p.m. Only direct line to San Pedro. Only line to the outer harbor. Round trip 50 cents.

LONG BEACH.

Movement for a New Library Building Started.

LONG BEACH, June 26.—[Regular Correspondence.] The Trades Carnival, given at the fairgrounds on Thursday night, proved a great success. The entire carnival was given on a small scale, and was well appreciated by the large audience in attendance.

The carpenter work on the new Presbyterian Church has all been completed, and the church is all ready for occupancy except the pews, which are expected to be in place at an early date. The auditorium is one of the handsomest small churches in Southern California.

The Rev. Mrs. M. M. Brown, has resigned the pastorate of the Friends Church, over which she presided for the past three years. Another pastor will probably be elected this week.

Word has been received from H. Glaze, secretary of the committees representing Los Angeles and Pasadena, to the effect that their full organizations will attend the soldiers' picnic on July 5.

The matter of a new library building is being actively agitated, and promises success. A new building for this purpose is greatly needed, as the present building is wholly inadequate.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

BURNING BARN CALLS OUT THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Business Failure for a Small Sum. The body of a man, the subject of a shooting scrape, Athletic and Other Items.

SAN BERNARDINO, June 26.—[Regular Correspondence.] The alarm of fire at 10:30 o'clock Friday night called attention to a brilliant illumination that betokened a large conflagration, but on reaching the scene on E street near First, the fire was found to be a small barn with considerable hay in it. It was entirely consumed with its contents in a very few minutes. It was the property of Mrs. John Payne, and had been used for the keeping of a hack and span of horses, but these had been taken to the city of Los Angeles at the time the barn was burned.

Charles Olds, a well-known horse breeder, was in the barn, but was not injured, and whether he left a lamp burning, or whether the fire was set by a ten-year-old son of the owner, is the problem.

BUSINESS HOUSE CLOSED. There was quite a surprise when the city and tobacco stand of J. E. Lawson was closed by the creditors. He had been in business for twenty-three years, was City Trustee for four years, and had been in the city for many years.

The creditors are M. A. Newmark & Co., \$117.91; Haas, Baruch & Co., \$363.35; and the City Trustee, \$100.00. The total amount is less than \$1000, and would have been paid out of the salary fund of the city of San Diego.

As a result of this veto, the Board of Public Works passed a resolution suspending Haynie, the employee at the Howard tract, and shutting off the water from the tract until the investigation and arrangements which the Council may make in reference to supplying funds providing for the work of the water department.

THE TOPEKA BIGAMY CASE. Interest has been increasing in the Dr. Topeka bigamy case. Yesterday in the examination of Don Manuel Rivero of this city, attorney for the defense, asked the witness if the defendant did not claim to be married to his daughter's hair. The eyes of the witness flashed as he vehemently denied the charge.

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SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS OF THE CITY BY THE DAY.

Mayor's Veto Deprives the Howard Tract of Water—James Surface Special Patrol Improved Sunday Train Service—Charges Against the Chief of Police.

SAN DIEGO, June 26.—[Regular Correspondence.] From an authentic source the following information has been obtained in reference to San Diego, the second largest city in Southern California: Area, 73.84 square miles or 47,323 acres; assessed valuation, \$13,123,935; population, 20,647. It has an adequate sewer system, 16 miles of gas mains, 24 miles of graded streets, 4 miles of asphalt pavement, 17 miles of electric street railroad, 80 miles of motor lines, 65 miles of water mains, 400 miles of telephone wires, 370 telephones in use, both arc and incandescent systems of electric lighting, 15 hotels, 32 boarding-houses, 23 churches, 26 clubs and benevolent institutions, a splendid free public library, 5 banks and 8 large public schools.

CHARGES AGAINST THE CHIEF. SAN DIEGO, June 26.—[Associated Press.] Charles Hardy, a market man, a former friend of Chief of Police James Russell, today filed a complaint through his attorney with the Mayor, asking for the removal of the Chief from office. Prior to his recent appointment as Chief, Hardy ran a private night club, employing, among others Harry Walker, recently arrested for burglary. Hardy also ran a saloon, and was charged with the taking of some meat, but now denies it. Russell is charged with condoning the offense and trying to get Hardy to escape punishment. Hardy asks his suspension from office pending investigation by the Police Commission.

IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE. With the establishment of the special Sunday train service of the Los Angeles Times between Los Angeles and San Diego, the residents of this city are given one more train for the north-bound trip to San Diego, and on Sundays. The train that brings the Times to San Diego Sunday mornings is a special, paid for by the Times, and is run by the Santa Fe.

ORANGE COUNTY. SANTA ANA HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT. Publication of a Class Paper Makes Trouble for the Boys and Deprives Them of Diplomas—Brevities and News Notes.

SANTA ANA, June 26.—[Regular Correspondence.] Ninety-seven held their last exercise Friday night and seven young ladies and ten young men received their diplomas from the Santa Ana High School.

The commencement exercises were held in the Grand Opera-house, and were attended by a large audience.

The programme included an invocation by the Rev. M. M. Kilpatrick, a prayer by Miss Mabel Eustice, an oration by Claude Swope, essays by Nanine Patton, Josephine Yoch, Addie Pendleton, Laurine Welch, Lucie Rankin; oration by Joseph Goldsmith, music by Laura Warner, Joseph Goldsmith and G. A. Smith. Diplomas were awarded by Prof. F. E. Buehler.

SCHOOL PAPER MAKES TROUBLE. The boys of the '98 class of the High School are in trouble, and ten of them have been refused certificates of promotion by Principal Perham. For publishing and distributing a "bog" paper, which was the members of the graduating class, this punishment has been meted out to them, and Prof. Perham withholds their certificates.

The pupils asked permission to establish a monthly paper in the High School. This request was refused by Prof. Perham, who said that the '98 boys raised a subscription, canvassed for advertisements and began the work of getting out a humorous paper, which was circulated in the school.

Volunteer Fire Company. A volunteer fire organization has just been organized with a membership of forty-five active fellows. In order to raise a little money for the purchase of some of the first requisites, a ball will be given in the future rink on the evening of July 3 by this organization in conjunction with the Fire Committee.

Preparations are being made to celebrate the Fourth of July in a fitting manner. To the west of the town on the open ground Saturday afternoon of July 3 speeches will be made, and the boys of the '98 class will be given a hearing before the board.

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duled in, visitors are coming from Kern county and other interior valleys with wagons and tents, and every season remain until late in September. There is no undergrowth, the sand is hard and firm and the bathing facilities excellent.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION. The County School Superintendent issued a notice to teachers this week to the following persons: Miss Mabel Ross, Miss Diantha Haynes, Miss Edna P. Todd, Miss Edith Boor, grammar certificates; Miss Mary Linn, Miss Hannah Skinner, primary grade certificates. There were fourteen applicants at the teachers' examination.

The steamer "Vesta" arrived at this port this week with 300,000 feet of redwood lumber for the Ventura County Lumber Company.

The steamer "Laguna" will load here 2500 sacks of lima beans and at Huene will load 6000 sacks for export, all shipped by the Lima Bean Association of this county.

The Coos Bay on Wednesday last on her north-bound trip shipped from this port eighty boxes of oranges, sixty-nine boxes of lemons and sixty tons general merchandise.

BREVITIES. Hon. Thomas R. Bard has been elected president of the Pennsylvania Association. B. A. Sykes, editor of Free Press, was elected secretary. The organization has a large number of members, and its object is reunions and social meetings of the natives of the Keystone State.

Ventura Lodge, A.O.U.W., will meet on Monday evening next. Miss Kennedy died very suddenly on Wednesday last, at a stroke, at El Rio. Her body was embalmed and shipped to her home in the East.

The Santa Paula-Sentinel is the name of a new weekly paper that was issued at the above-named place today. It is a practical newspaper man of years' experience, is publisher.

Samuel T. Moore, an old citizen of this county, died at his home in the Ojai Valley from kidney complaint. He was 69 years old, and leaves a widow and two sons.

Dr. J. Sturges was summoned on Wednesday last to Woodstock, Ill., on account of the serious illness of his mother.

T. O. Toland is in San José attending a trustees' meeting of the State Normal schools.

County Treasurer Clay has returned from the north to his home, and is attending college in San Francisco.

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RANDSBURG.

MINES IMPROVING WITH DEVELOPMENT AND GREATER DEPTH.

Promising Strike of Coal Five Miles South of Goldstock. The Santa Ana and the Santa Fe are now working on the twenty-five thousand dollar Citizens Committee Awakes to Public Interests.

RANDBURG, June 26.—[Regular Correspondence.] The weather for the past ten days has been delightfully cool, with considerable wind. In fact a few days have been almost too cool for comfort, but all the more enjoyable after the heated spell of several weeks ago. Business continues good, many firms reporting a steady improvement, with more money in circulation.

Several idle men are to be seen on the streets of Randburg, but the town of like size in the State, probably if a man has no work here he moves out, as it is a poor place for idlers. The future of the camp never looked more encouraging than now, and some improvements will be made here in the next few months. Not a mine is being worked but what improves with development, the Kinyon and Wedge to the greatest extent, and they are the deepest.

The Alameda, beyond Johannesburg, is down sixty feet, with a drift to the west. There is a tunnel in a solid vein of four feet of high-grade ore. This company is not now mining anything and has about a hundred tons piled

American Exposition.

A MONEY-SAVING ...INDEPENDENCE... CELEBRATION.

Almost every item quoted today is not only of American production, but is quoted far below regular price. Read carefully.

American Made Silks.

A most special price reduction on all our American made Silks. Fabrics that compare in style and texture with the foreign-made.

\$1.00 Black Brocade Satin	.....
\$1.00 Black Satin Rhinoceros	.....
\$1.25 Cheney Bros' Twilled Foulards	.....
\$1.25 Plaid Taffeta Silks	.....
\$1.25 Fancy Striped Taffeta Silks	.....
\$1.00 Two-toned Checked Taffeta	.....
\$1.00 Black and White Satin Stripes	.....
\$1.00 Plaid Louisiana Silk	.....
\$1.00 Changeable Check Louisiana	.....
\$1.25 Changeable Brocade Satin	.....
\$1.00 Best Changeable Taffetas	.....
\$1.00 Two-toned Satin Brocades	.....
\$1.00 Persian Brocades	.....
\$1.00 Plain Rustle Taffeta	.....
\$1.25 Evening Brocades	.....
\$1.00 12-inch Surah Silk	.....
\$1.00 Black Grosgrain Silk	.....
\$1.25 Black Faux Silk	.....
\$1.00 17-inch Black Japan Silk	.....
\$1.00 White and Black Checked Taffetas	.....

The
67c
Yard.

SUIT AND WAIST DEPT.



The best reason why American women are the best dressed women is that our garment makers make better apparel than any others for less money. Our power in the buying market and our low retail prices is what make Los Angeles women the best dressed women in California. Who can match these prices?

Wrappers.

American Indigo Blue and Black Ground Wrappers with fitted inside waist, hem and well made; genuine \$1.50 values; American Sale price,
American Persian Lawn Wrappers in medium and light shades, double point yoke, fitted back and lining, genuine \$1.25 values; American Sale price,
American Percale Wrappers in black, indigo blue and oxford grounds, braided yoke and cuffs, fitted waists and genuine \$1.50 values; American Sale price,

Dress Skirts.

Linon Crash Skirts, made of fine American crash, full sweep, wide hem and well made; genuine \$1.50 values; American Sale price,
Genuine American Linen Skirts in natural fax color, well made and extra full, deep hem; genuine \$2.75 values; American Sale price,
Black Brocade Mohair Skirts of American manufacture, newest patterns, lined and well executed; genuine \$3.50 values; American Sale price,

Wash Suits.

Blazer Suits of good duck, in medium and dark shades, small neat designs, every one of them worth \$2.50; American Sale price,
Blazer Suit, of double printed duck, plain navy blues and tan, perfect hanging skirts and tailor made, genuine \$2.50 values; American Sale price,
Blazer Crash Suits, with fancy linen cuffs and collar trimmings, every American-made; American Sale price,

Shirt Waists.

Wash Waists of American Percales and Lawns made with detachable collars and every one of them worth \$2.50; American Sale price,
Waists of Fine American Organdies, Lawns, Dimities and other American fabrics in all kinds of patterns and colorings, genuine \$1.50 garments; American Sale price,

American Black Dress Goods.

These goods compare favorably with the best imported stuffs. Our assortment includes the very cream of the market at American low prices.

Black Henrietta, Black Hunting and Blue Black Serge that regularly sell for 30c yard; American Sale price,
Black Brilliantine of fine luster, for bathing suits, 28 inches wide and regular 40c quality; American Sale price,
Black Wool Grenadine in small figures and scroll patterns, regular 50c quality; American Sale price,
Black All-wool Novelty Serges, in elegant patterns and good weight, regular 60c quality; American Sale price,

American Colored Dress Goods.

In fact the weavings of color in Dress Stuffs made by American labor surpass many of the foreign creations.

Novelty Checks and two-toned Bourrette Novelities that regularly bring 50c and 6c a yard; American Sale price only,
Isourette Crepons in changeable effects, 36 inches broad and regularly worth 40c a yard; American Sale price,
All wool Challies of best grade in large and small patterns, light and dark grounds; kinds that regularly bring 90c and 60c; American Sale price only,

American Made Linings.

Our exports in linings more than equal our imports. That proves that they beat the world for quality.

10c 30 inch Black Rustle Percaleine
12c 30 inch Cotton Moresen Skirt Lining
25c 18 inch Hair Cloth
15c 30 inch Brilliantine Interlining
15c French Linen Skirt Facing
12c Imitation Hair Cloth
American Sale price only,

American Made Notions.

These little necessities for dressmaking and other purposes are made on American soil. Our stocks are most complete.

Corticelli Dress Brads, piece
Corticelli Spool Silk, spool
American Pins, paper
Best Dress Shields, pair
Covered Dress Steels, dozen
Black Pins in boxes, box
Invisible Hair Pins, paper
Best Whalebone Casings, piece
O.N.T. Darning Cotton, ball
Best Seam Binding, piece
Fancy Dress Buttons, card,

American Made Shoes.

American Shoes are good enough for us. They are good enough for anybody. They are sold the world over. We sell them for less than any store in town.

Ladies' Tan Kid Oxford, made with cloth toes and hand turned soles, opera toes; this is a line we have always sold for 60c; American Sale price,
Ladies' Tan Kid Button and Lace Shoes, made with pat. leather tips, new round toes, low military heels; all sizes and widths; American Sale price,
Ladies' Bright Dongola Kid Southern Ties, cloth tops, turned soles, patent tip, French heels, 8 1/2 making; American Sale price,
Misses' Tan Russian Calf and Kid Kid Lace and Button Shoes, new color, toe, flexible sole; sizes 11 to 2, 2 1/2; kinds; for,
American Sale price,

American Knit Underwear.

The great Knitting Mills of our country furnish the world at prices no other nation can compete with.

Ladies' Swiss ribbed Vests in Ecru only, regular 18c grade, at
Ladies' fine Swiss ribbed Vests in white and ecru, regular 30c values, at
Ladies' fine Jersey ribbed Vests, shaped, high neck and long sleeves, regular 30c grade, at,

American Made Undermuslins.

We excel in the making of these, and can quote prices such as can't be matched in town.

Fine Cambric Corset Covers, trimmed with very fine Nainsook embroidery, 30c values; for,
Fine Muslin Umbrella Drawers, ample width and well made, 80c values;
Muslin Skirts, with tucked ruffle or embroidered ruffle, regular 70c values; for,

American Made Hosiery.

Our colonial dames could not have knitted better Hose than ours. These cost perhaps a quarter what theirs did.

Boys' and Girls' French Ribbed Cotton Stockings, fast black double heels, toes, soles and knees, 12c values at,
Ladies' Fast Black Seamless Hosiery, good quality for 10c; Monday at,

American Made Corsets.

The style of American women is due to American corsets. Low-priced corsets.

Ladies' Fine Drilling Corsets, well boned and superb shape, fancy Dresden steel coverings, our 30c grade, at,
Black Satin Corsets, made by one of the best makers, long waist and splendid quality; Special at,

American Made Corsets.

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Black Satin Corsets, made by one of the best makers, long waist and splendid quality; Special at,

The store will be beautifully decorated in the national colors. Thousands of yards of bunting and flags will be used.

American Made Watches.

A few years ago the idea of making a guaranteed Watch to sell for \$1 would have been scoffed at as preposterous; but American energy and inventiveness have more than accomplished this end. We now offer these two great specials.

"The Yankee" Watch in two styles of dial, smallest and most compact movement made, four turns winds it for thirty-three hours, a good time-keeper and cost \$15 a dozen wholesale; as an example of American work we offer these during American Sale for,
"The Climax" Watch has several improvements over "The Yankee"; it cannot be approached by anything at the price, in existence; two finishes, solid gilt and nickel; heavy crystal, stem wind and set; on sale during American Week marked,
59c
69c

4th of July Goods.

Necessaries for the "day we celebrate" can be had here for less money than any place in town and at smaller prices.

10 sizes of printed American Flags, mounted on sticks; ranging from 2 1/2 inches to 14x24 inches at prices per doz ranging from 3c to,
7 sizes printed American Flags, mounted on sticks, ranging in size from 14x27 inches to 48x72 inches, at prices each ranging from 5c to,
American Flags made of all wool bunting, strong canvas heading and nickel grummetts. Full number stars, and sewed both sides, except in small sizes,
2 1/2 x 3 1/2 ft Wool American Flags,
3 1/2 x 5 ft Wool American Flags,
5 ft x 10 ft Wool American Flags,
15 ft x 30 ft Wool American Flags,
Everything in the way of Fire Works at small boy prices.
Kid Firecracker Mortar, up-to-date novelty,
Home Guard Safety Cannon, absolutely safe and very attractive,
The Hotchkiss Gun, breach loading cracker cannon, 11 inches long,
9 1/2 inch Brass Cannon,
Flying Artillery, horses and driver, cannon can be detached and fired,
7 1/2 inch Iron Cannon,
Mammoth Cap Exploder, up-to-date cane,
Star Brand Torpedoes,
Cannon Torpedoes, extra loud report,
Yellow Kid Bombs,
Paper Caps, 12 boxes,
Large assortment Pistols and Guns,

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American Wash Goods and Linens.

Our immense purchases from Eastern American factories include the latest and swiftest Dress Stuffs for summer, Bed Linens, Towels and everything that should be in an up-to-date stock. Our prices for this sale will be found bedrock. It will be the greatest week this department has ever known.

American Wash Goods.

8c Lattice Striped Lawns in all new designs and colors, for,
10c 24 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
12c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
15c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
18c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
20c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
25c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
30c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
35c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
40c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
45c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
50c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
55c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
60c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
65c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
70c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
75c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
80c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
85c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
90c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
95c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
100c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,

Linen Dress Goods.

American Linen Crashes in all the popular styles and colors, for,
15c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
20c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
25c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
30c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
35c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
40c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
45c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
50c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
55c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
60c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
65c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
70c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
75c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
80c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
85c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
90c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
95c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,
100c 12 inch wide Bleached Muslin Sheets,

American Towels.

Hemmed Huck Towels of pure linen, good size and heavy in weight, good 10c values; American Sale price,
Huck Towels of excellent quality, large and fine, fringed, regular 20c values; at,
Extra Large Huck Towels, heavy and all pure linen, regular 30c values; at,
American Sale price,

American Table Linens.

Cream Damasks, pure fax, extra heavy and wide, 36 inch, good 39c values; at,
Bleached Damasks, all pure linen, good weight and new patterns, 62 in. wide, worth 75c; at,
American Sale price,

American Household Goods.

The proverbial comfort of the American home is due to a great extent to the cheapness of articles of comfort and usefulness in this country. We are the acknowledged leaders in these goods on this Coast. Note the special reductions for this Great American sale.

American Hammocks.

Babies' Hammocks,
Child's Hammocks,
Full sized Mexican Hammocks,
Fancy Colored Woven Hammocks, with pillow and concealed spreader,
Woven Hammocks in full color with concealed spreader and pillow,
Closely woven, large size Hammocks, fancy color, pillow, valance and concealed spreader,
American Sale price,

Kitchen Utensils.

American made 15 in Turkey Dusters, worth 30c; For only,
American made 2qt Ice Cream Freezers, worth \$1.50; For only,
American made 8-day Clock, walnut or oak finish, Cathedral gong and worth \$5; This week,
American made Carving Set with celluloid handles, worth \$1.50; For only,
A set of 6 American made Steel Knives and Forks with buck horn handles, worth \$1.50; For only,
A 10 in Agate Wash Pan for,
A good 1 burner Oil Stove for,
A large Galvanized Tub for,
A large Colored Slop Pail for,
3 bars Borax Soap for,
Small size Pearline for,
Sapolio, per cake,
Bissell's Grand Rapids Carpet Sweepers,
A No. 10 Rubber Roller hard wood Clothes Wringer for only,
A No. 1 Improved Butter Churn,
Mason's Fruit Jar Rubbers, 2 doz,

Baby Buggies and Chairs.

Reed Body Baby Buggies upholstered, good parosol, steel wheels with patent spring attachment which allows them to be easily removed for oiling; complete for,
Full size Reed Body Baby Buggies, very nicely upholstered, parosols and patent detachable steel wheels; complete,
Full size Sleeping Coach Baby Buggies, nicely upholstered, parosols and patent detachable wheels; complete for,
Good High Chairs,
Oak High Chairs, patent table,

Agateware.

A 2 qt Agate Teakettle for,
A 2 qt Agate Coffee Pot for,
A 2 qt Agate Rice Boiler,
A 3 qt Agate Saucepan for,
A 6 qt Agate Preserving Kettle,
A 6 qt Agate Flaring Cook Kettle,
A 1 qt Agate Pudding Pan,
A 1 qt Agate Milk Pan for,

American Baskets.

Telegraph Waste Baskets,
Nice Large Baby Baskets,
Work or Collection Baskets,
Round or Oval Work and Display Baskets,
Willow Hampers,

American Toilet Articles.

Special Inducements for this week:
8c Cakes Wool Soap,
Kirk's 10c boxes Toilet Soap,
Lilac Toilet Ammonia, large size, 25c;
Strong's Arnica Tooth Soap,
American Sale price, only,

American Made Bedding.

We lead the world in Blanket making. The California production is the greatest. Note these prices:

11 1/2 Outing Blanket, gray with colored border, good weight, nicely bound, and 2 1/2 values; American Sale price, per pair,
Outing Pillow, weight 3 pounds, good feathers, good ticking, odorless and worth \$1 each; American Sale price, only,
Hammock Cushions, oblong shape, box end, Sateen covered, corded edge, worth \$2 each; American Sale price only,

\$1.25
63c
\$1.00

A. Hamburger & Sons.

THE GREATER PEOPLE'S STORE

A. Hamburger & Sons.

DRAPERIES

BEDDING

CROCKERY

SILVER

CUTLERY

NOTIONS

SODA FOUNTAIN